FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing Continues AA 1
USSR-U.S. Communique [PRAVDA 19 Jun] AA 1
Variations, Corrections to Treaty [PRAVDA 19 Jun] AA 6
Protocol to SALT II Treaty [PRAVDA 19 Jun] AA 7
Joint Statement on Principles [PRAVDA 19 Jun] AA 8
Carter Statement at Signing Ceremony [PRAVDA 19 Jun] AA 9
Call for 'Common Language' AA 11
Financial Consequences [Turkatenko] AA 11
West Links 'Irrelevant Problems' to Disarmament Efforts [Babenko] AA 12

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Observer Zhukov Comments on Afghanistan, Iran CC 1
Success of Afghan Revolution CC 1
Soviet Support CC 2
Iranian Revolution CC 3
Ayatollah Khomeyni CC 4
Postrevolutionary Factionalism CC 4
Soviet-Iranian Ties CC 5

CHINA

Hua Guofeng NPC Report, SALT Reaction Cited [Mitin] B 1
Beijing 'War Instigators' Attacked [Glebov] B 2
AP Report on Fall of PRC Satellite Noted B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Maydar-Led Mongolian Delegation Leaves Moscow [IZVESTIYA 13 Jun] C 1
Arrival of KWP Delegation In USSR Reported C 1
USSR, Tokyo TV Company Sign Cooperation Agreement C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Antigovernment Demonstrations in Nepal Examined [Sergeyev in NOVOYE VREMYA 8 Jun] D 1
Desai 12 June Moscow News Conference Reported [PRAVDA 13 Jun] D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Statement Blames U.S., PRC for Refugee Problem E 1
Pen Sovan Cited on Achievements of New Kampuchea E 1
600 Kampuchean Families Freed From Pol Pot Forces E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Hungary's Szeker Holds Talks With Party, State Officials F 1
Katushev, Lesechko Talks [IZVESTIYA 15 Jun] F 1
Dolgikh, Gorbachev Talks [PRAVDA 15 Jun] F 1
Dobrescu-Led Romanian Cultural Delegation Arrives for Talks F 1
Delegation Arrival F 1
Joint Cultural Commission Session F 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

IZVESTIYA Views As-Sadat Regime's Growing Isolation H 1
[Agaryshev, Volgin 13 Jun]
Syrian President To Visit USSR at End of June H 4
Comment on Syrian-Soviet Ties H 4
TASS Outlines 'Tentative Draft' of Iranian Constitution H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Conference on Ethiopian Studies Opens in Moscow J 1
Tanzanian Official Comments on Cultural Ties With USSR J 1
Gromyko Congratulates Guinean Counterpart on Appointment J 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 Jun]
Guinea-Bissau Envoy Leaves Moscow 13 Jun J 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 Jun]
Angolan Foreign Minister Stops Over in Moscow J 1
[IZVESTIYA 13 Jun]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Sandinists Say CIA Tried To Send Weapons to Nicaragua K 1
U.S. Reported Seeking Replacement for Somoza K 1
[IZVESTIYA 13 Jun]
Cuba's Blas Roca Confers With Kuznetsov in Moscow K 2
[PRAVDA 15 Jun]
USSR Departure K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Medvedev Discusses Jewish Emigration From USSR R 1
[Turin LA STAMPA 16 Jun]
Strike Leads to Ouster of Azerbaijan Transport Minister R 2
[Teste in Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 16 Jun]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Economical Use of Fuel and Energy Resources Urged S 1
[IZVESTIYA Editorial 15 Jun]
Nuclear Power Seen Cleaner, Safer Than Coal S 2
Briefs: Khabarovsk Intercity Phone S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 20 June T 1
Paper Criticizes Lack of Machine Repair Before Harvest T 1
[Nivin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jun]
Resolution Issued on Development of Non-Chernozem Cadres T 3
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Salyut-Soyuz Flight Continues U 1
Cosmonauts' Physical Condition U 1
Details of Docking Maneuvers [Zheleznov] U 1
Space Medicine Specialist Discusses Weightlessness Experiment U 2
Designer Views Expected Developments in Soviet Aeronautics U 2
[Brodin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Jun]

COVERAGE OF VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT II SIGNING CONTINUES

USSR-U.S. Communique

LD201445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 3 LD

["Soviet-American Joint Communique"]

[Text] By agreement, a meeting took place in Vienna, Austria from 15 through 18 June 1979 between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President James E. Carter of the United States of America.

L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter held talks, participating in which were: on the Soviet side--A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and N. V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and on the American side--Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state; Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary; Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs; and Gen David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Also participating in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--A. M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; L. M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee department; G. M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A. F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States; V. G. Komplektov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and V. P. Karpov, leader of the USSR delegation at the SALT talks;

On the American side--George Seignious, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Hamilton Jordan, assistant to the President; Jody Powell, assistant to the President; Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR; and Ralph Earl; leader of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks.

L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter signed the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Fundamental questions of Soviet-American relations and urgent international problems were also discussed. The exchange of opinions was characterized by the desire to broaden mutual understanding and to find mutually acceptable solutions to questions of interest to both sides. In their talks they devoted special attention to questions of reducing the danger of war by means of further limiting strategic arms and other measures in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament.

The sides expressed gratitude to the Government of Austria for its hospitality and for insuring all the necessary conditions for the successful conduct of the meeting.

1. General Questions of Soviet-American Relations

The sides agree that the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is of tremendous significance for the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and largely determines the development of the whole international situation. [paragraph continues]

Aware of the high responsibility connected with this, the sides expressed the firm intention to work toward further strengthening the constructive basis of Soviet-American relations. To this end the sides acknowledged the need to broaden the spheres of cooperation between them.

This cooperation must be built on the principled basis of full equality, identical security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and must promote the relaxation of international tension and the peaceful development of mutually advantageous relations between states, thereby strengthening international stability and peace throughout the world.

The sides confirmed their confidence that the full implementation of all the provisions of the principles of relations between the USSR and the United States as well as that of other treaties and agreements concluded between them would help to impart greater stability to relations between the two countries.

The sides emphasized the importance of the peaceful resolution of disputes between states, respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity and efforts aimed at preventing the emergence of conflicts or situations capable of increasing international tension. They recognize the right of the peoples of all states to determine their future without interference from outside.

Recognizing that world military conflict is not inevitable, the sides believe that at the present time there is no more important and urgent task for mankind than that of ending the arms race and preventing war. They expressed the intention to make every effort to achieve this end. In this connection they also acknowledged the importance of consultations between them and with other governments at the United Nations and elsewhere with a view to preventing and eliminating conflicts in various regions of the world.

The sides note with satisfaction the broadening practice of contacts between statesmen of the USSR and the United States in the course of which key questions of Soviet-American relations and topical international problems are being discussed. The process of developing useful ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress and of exchanges between public organizations is continuing.

The talks confirmed once again the special significance of personal meetings between the leaders of the USSR and the United States for resolving fundamental questions of relations between the two states. It has been agreed in principle to hold such meetings in the future on a regular basis, bearing in mind that the specific timing will be determined by mutual agreement.

Agreement has also been reached to broaden the practice of consultations and of exchanging opinions between the sides' representatives at other levels.

II. Limitation of Nuclear and Conventional Arms

The sides confirmed their profound conviction that special attention must be devoted to problems of preventing nuclear war and curbing competition in the sphere of strategic arms. Both sides recognize that nuclear war would be a disaster for all mankind. Each side declared that it does not seek military superiority and will not seek it in the future, since this could lead only to dangerous instability, giving rise to a higher level of arms and not furthering the security of either side.

Recognizing that the USSR and the United States bear special responsibility for lessening the danger of nuclear war and strengthening peace throughout the world, L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter made it their aim to take major steps to limit nuclear weapons, with a view to their ultimate liquidation, and to complete successfully the other talks in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament.

Strategic arms limitation: During the meeting L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter confirmed and signed the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the protocol to it, the joint statement on the principles and main guidelines for subsequent talks on strategic arms limitation and also the document "Agreed Statements and Common Understandings in Connection With the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms."

At the same time emphasis was once again laid on the great significance of the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and on strict observance of its provisions, as well as other agreements concluded earlier between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of limiting strategic arms and lessening the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war.

The two sides express profound satisfaction with the process of the talks on strategic arms limitation and with the fact that their many years of persistent efforts aimed at concluding a new treaty have been crowned with success. The treaty establishes maximum levels of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles for both sides; for the purposes of starting the reduction process it provides for a reduction in existing nuclear arms; for the purposes of reducing the threat posed by the qualitative arms race the treaty imposes substantial limitations on the modernization of strategic offensive systems and the creation of new systems.

The new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the protocol to it represent a mutually acceptable balance of the two sides' interests based on the principle of equality and identical security. These documents make a substantial contribution to the cause of preventing nuclear war and deepening detente and thereby accord not only with the interests of the Soviet and American peoples but also with the peace-loving aspirations of mankind.

The sides confirmed their commitment to observe strictly all the provisions of the treaty.

L.I. Breznev and J. Carter discussed questions relating to the talks on SALT III and in this connection voiced the sides' firm intention to act in accordance with the joint statement signed between the USSR and the United States on the principles and main directions of subsequent talks on strategic arms limitation.

The treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests: Definite progress was noted at the talks, in which Britain is also participating, to draft an international treaty providing for a total ban on test detonations of nuclear weapons in any environment and an associated protocol. The sides confirmed the intention of the USSR and the United States to work jointly with Britain toward the speediest completion of the drafting of this treaty.

Nonproliferation of nuclear weapons: The sides confirmed the great significance that they attach to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. They consistently advocate the further strengthening of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and confirm their determination to continue strictly to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

They emphasized the importance of employing the comprehensive international guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency and proclaimed their intention to continue their efforts to strengthen those guarantees.

They noted the serious threat posed to international security by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and expressed the common opinion that the states which already possess nuclear weapons bear special responsibility in the matter of showing restraint. In this connection they confirmed their joint conviction that further efforts are needed, including efforts on a regional basis, and expressed the hope that the conclusion of the SALT II treaty will serve as an important contribution to achieving the aims of nonproliferation.

The two sides also expressed the intention to cooperate closely together with other countries with a view to insuring the successful conclusion of the 1980 conference to examine the operation of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and urged all states which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Vienna talks: L.I. Brezhnev and J.E. Carter emphasized the great significance which the sides attach to the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and associated measures in central Europe, in which they are participating together with other states. The reduction of the two sides' armed forces in central Europe and the implementation of the associated measures would be a major contribution to strengthening stability and security.

Antisatellite system: It was also agreed actively to continue the search for mutually acceptable accords at the talks underway on antisatellite systems.

The sale and supplies of conventional armaments: The sides agreed that their respective representatives would meet immediately to discuss issues concerning the next round of talks on the limitation of the sale and supplies of conventional armament.

Chemical Weapons: The sides affirmed the importance of universal, full and monitored prohibition of chemical weapons and agreed to galvanize their efforts in preparing an agreed joint proposal for submission to the Disarmament Committee.

Radiological Weapons: L.I. Brezhnev and J.E. Carter confirmed with satisfaction that a bilateral accord has been reached on the main elements of a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. An agreed joint proposal will be submitted to the Disarmament Committee this year.

The Indian Ocean: The sides agreed that their respective representatives would meet immediately to discuss the question of resuming negotiations on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean Region.

Other questions of arms limitation and disarmament: In discussing other questions connected with the solution of the problems of limiting the arms race and of disarmament the sides voiced their support for the concluding document adopted at the UN General Assembly special session of disarmament. The sides voiced their support for the convening of a second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and also for this session to be followed by the convening of a world disarmament conference with universal participation with appropriate preparation and at an appropriate time.

The USSR and the United States will continue to cooperate between each other and with other states belonging to the expanded Disarmament Committee with a view to elaborating within this forum effective steps in the disarmament sphere.

As a result of the exchange of opinions on the state of affairs at the talks underway between the USSR and the United States on a number of questions of arms limitation and disarmament, the sides agreed to lend new impetus to joint efforts to achieve practical results at these talks.

III. International Problems

There was a thorough exchange of opinions on key international issues. The sides expressed themselves in support of the process of the relaxation of international tension which in their opinion must be consistently filled with specific content and extended to all regions of the world, thus promoting the consolidation of international stability.

L.I. Brezhnev and J.E. Carter paid special attention to the hotbeds of tension whcih are complicating the international situation and hindering positive advances on other spheres. The sides believe that all states must display special responsibility and restraint in their behavior in order to furthe the elimination of existing such hotbeds and to prevent the emergence of new ones.

The sides noted the importance of expanding international cooperation on global problems like the promotion of world economic development, environmental conservation and the peaceful use of space and the world's oceans. They expressed support for the developing countries' efforts to resolve the problems facing them.

Noting the United Nations' important role as an instrument for maintaining peace, security and international cooperation, the USSR and the United States confirm their intention to help to enhance the effectiveness of this organization on the basis of the UN Charter.

The sides noted with satisfaction the positive advances which have taken place in recent years in the atmosphere in Europe. They emphasized the important significance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both sides agreed that the continuation of the process initiated by the all-European conference is important for promoting security and cooperation in Europe. They drew attention to the need for the complete fulfillment of all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The USSR and the United States will help to insure that the forthcoming meeting in Madrid in 1980 of the states which took part in the all-European conference will pass constructively.

Each side confirmed its interest in a just, all-embracing and lasting peace in the Near East and set forth its respective stance regarding ways and methods of settling the Near East problem.

There was an exchange of opinions on events in Africa. The sides noted a certain normalization in the situation in some parts of this continent and the efforts of the independent African states in the direction of cooperation, economic development and peaceful relations and the positive part played here by the OAU. At the same time they set forth their respective views regarding the state of affairs in southern Africa.

The sides recognized the importance of peace and stability in Asia for the cause of universal peace.

They agreed that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries of this region must be fully respected. They also set forth their respective views regarding the situation in South-East Asia.

IV. Cooperation in Bilateral Spheres

The important significance was stressed of cooperation between the USSR and the United States on the basis of mutual advance in accordance with existing agreements between the two countries. The sides took into consideration the positive results in implementing a broad range of programs for cultural, educational and scientific and technical exchanges continuing between the two countries.

Proceeding from the established principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual advantage as the basis for the implementation of such programs, the sides confirmed their intention to continue, and to step up, cooperation in these spheres.

The sides confirmed that economic and trade relations are an important element in the development and improvement of bilateral relations. The two sides expressed themselves in favor of the consolidation of these relations and deemed it necessary to bring matters to the point of liquidating the obstacles restricting the development of mutually advantageous trade and financial ties. The sides expressed their determination to encourage the relevant organizations and institutions in their countries to conclude mutually advantageous commercial agreements and contracts on a long term basis.

L.I. Brezhnev and J.E. Carter expressed mutual satisfaction at the results of the talks which took place. They are sure that the intensification of mutual understanding between the sides on a number of problems as a result of the meeting and the consistent implementation of the accords which have been reached will promote the development of Soviet-U.S. relations and become a joint contribution by the two countries to the consolidation of detente, international security and peace.

18 June 1979.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Jimmy Carter, president of the United States.

Variations, Corrections to Treaty

The following variations to the item entitled, "Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing Continues" and subtitled, 'SALT II Treaty Text' published in the 19 Jun Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 2 were taken from the apparent text of the treaty between the USSR and the U.S. published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun, pages 1,2:

Page AA 2, first paragraph: PRAVDA omits first paragraph.

Page AA 6, Article 6, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph (B) reads: ASBM's after a bomber of a type equipped for such missiles has been brought out of the shop, plant or other facility where its final assembly or conversion for the purpose of equipping it for such missiles has been performed;

Page AA 7, Article 6, Paragraph 5 reads:

A heavy bomber of a type not subject to the limitation provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall become subject to that limitation when it is brought out of the shop, plant or other facility where it has been converted into a heavy bomber of a type equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers. A bomber of a type not subject to the limitation provided for in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3 shall become subject to that limitation and to the limitation provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 when it is brought out of the shop, plant, or other facility where it has been converted into a bomber of a type equipped for cruise missiles capable of a range in excess of 600 kilometers.

In addition, the following typographical errors in the published treaty text should be corrected:

Page AA 4, Article 4, Paragraph 3, penultimate line: date should read "1964," correcting "1974."

Page AA 6, Article 5, Paragraph 3, last line: number should read "820," correcting "82."

Page AA 8, Article 9, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph (A) last line should read ... launchers of such missiles;...correcting "launches"

Page AA 8, make read "Article 11," correcting "Article 14."

Page AA 9, Article 11, Paragraph 2, third line should read ...date of the entry into force of this treaty...correcting "on."

Protocol to SALT II Treaty

LD201115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Protocol to the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty between the USSR and the United States]

[Text] The USSR and the United States, hereinafter referred to as the sides, agreeing on the strategic offensive arms limitations contained in the treaty, have agreed on the following additional limitations for the duration of this protocol:

Article I

Each side undertakes not to deploy mobile ICBM launchers and not to flight-test ICBMs from such launchers.

Article II

1. Each side undertakes not to deploy cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km on sea-based launchers or land-based launchers.

2. Each side undertakes not to flight-test MIRVed cruise missiles with a range in excess of 600 km from sea-based or land-based launchers.

3. For the purpose of this protocol cruise missiles are unmanned guided weapons delivery means equipped with their own propulsion installation whose flight over the greater part of their trajectory is insured by the use of aerodynamic lift and which have undergone flight tests from sea-based or land-based launchers or have been deployed on sea-based or land-based launchers, that is cruise missiles which are respectively sea-based or land-based.

Article III

Each side undertakes not to flight-test air-to-ground ballistic missiles and not to deploy such missiles.

Article IV

This protocol is regarded as an integral part of the treaty. It enters into force on the day that the treaty enters into force and will remain in force until 31 December 1981 unless replaced earlier by an agreement on further strategic offensive arms limitation measures.

Done at Vienna on 18 June 1979 in duplicate in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the USSR [signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; for the United States [signed] Jimmy Carter, the president of the United States of America.

Joint Statement on Principles

LD201151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[U.S.-Soviet "Joint Statement of Principles and Basic Guidelines for Subsequent Negotiations on Strategic Arms Limitation"]

[Text] The USSR and the United States, hereinafter referred to as the sides,

Having concluded the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty,

Affirming that the consolidation of strategic stability accords with the interests of international security, convinced that the speediest attainment of agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would promote the strengthening of international peace and security and the reduction of the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war,

Have agreed as follows:

One. The sides will continue, in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security, to conduct negotiations on measures for the further limitation and reduction of the numbers of strategic arms as well as for their further qualitative limitation.

So as to develop existing agreements between the sides on questions of strategic arms limitation and reduction, the sides will continue, for the purpose of reducing and averting the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, the quest for measures to consolidate strategic stability, including by means of the limitation of the strategic offensive arms which are most destabilizing to strategic equilibrium and also by means of measures to reduce and avert the danger of a surprise attack.

Two. Further limitations and reductions of strategic arms must be subject to appropriate monitoring by national technical means using, where necessary, additional cooperative measures promoting the effective implementation of monitoring by national technical means. The sides will seek to strengthen monitoring and improve the activity of the Standing Consultative Commission with a view to helping to insure confidence as to the observance of the undertakings assumed by the sides.

Three. The sides will seek during these negotiations to achieve, bearing in mind the factors which determine the strategic situation, the following goals:

1. Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms;

2. Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including limitations on the creation, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms;

3. The solution of the questions included in the protocol to the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation between the USSR and the United States in the context of negotiations concerning the implementation of the principles and aims set forth in this document.

Four. The sides will consider other steps to safeguard and strengthen strategic stability, to safeguard the sides' equality and identical security and also to implement the above-mentioned principles and aims. Each side shall be free to raise any questions concerning the further limitation of strategic arms. The sides will also consider, insofar as is necessary, further joint measures to strengthen international peace and security and reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. Vienna, 18 June 1979.

For the USSR [signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; for the United States [signed] Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America.

Carter Statement at Signing Ceremony

LD201353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[U.S. President Carter's statement at SALT II signing ceremony: "J. Carter's Statement"]

[Text] The most influential forces in history have often been those which have plunged countries into the abyss of war.

Yet as we look back on the causes of so many wars we will find that with a more cautious course and even a small cautious turnabout, countries would have found themselves in a much better position and would have advanced much further in the quest for peace.

That is the aim of everything that we have done here in Vienna.

Today the threat of nuclear holocaust still hangs over us, as it has for more than 30 years. Our two countries now possess thousands of nuclear weapons, each capable of causing devastation beyond measure and beyond imagination. Several other countries now have nuclear arms and there are still more countries capable of accumulating equally destructive power. Military equipment is constantly being improved, dangers are intensifying to the same extent and the need to control and to regulate this arms race is becoming increasingly obvious.

The strategic arms limitation talks which have gone on for nearly 10 years without interruption reflect the realization that a nuclear arms race without agreed rules, without verifiable limitations and without continuous dialog leads directly to disaster. [paragraph continues]

Such unrestrained rivalry casts doubt on our fate and our future, insults our intelligence and threatens mankind's existence.

This prospect is a challenge to our courage and our creativity. If we cannot control our power to destroy, we can neither guide our fate nor preserve our future.

Like the SALT I agreement, the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests before it, the SALT II treaty is based on the real security requirements of our two countries. It will not eliminate the continuing need for military might and readiness on both sides. But the SALT II treaty does place important new limitations on the quantity and quality of nuclear arms. And it allows us to continue moving toward insuring a safer world with still more significant limitations and reductions with the framework of SALT III. We cannot interrupt or endanger this process.

I am entrusted with the security of the United States. I would never take any action which would undermine that sacred trust. Mr Chairman, we both have children and we want them to live, and to live in peace. We have both worked hard to give our own and our countries' children that security.

We realize that no one treaty, no one meeting can guarantee the safe future of our countries. In the end peace can be achieved only if we seek it and struggle tenaciously to preserve peace. Yet victory in this battle for peace has often been more difficult than anything.

Here today, as we set limitations on our might, we are also limiting our fears of one another. As we begin to control our fears, we will be able to insure our future more reliably.

We can now continue to explore the planets. We can penetrate the secrets of matter. We can find methods of preserving ourselves and our earth.

Each of us has only one country and we both live in the same world. Not one country on earth, not one people, not one human being suffers, is threatened or is damaged by this victory in the struggle for peace. This victory is for all.

In our lifetime we have learned to use for military purposes the energy released by the atom--the energy which forms the foundation of the universe. In order to achieve peace we must limit the use of this power by together displaying courage, wisdom and faith.

These fundamental manifestation's of man's strength have brought us to this table today.

In signing this treaty, we are setting our countries on a safer course.

We have labored long to make SALT II a safe and useful guide to the future.

Let us pledge to use this treaty as we advance.

Call for 'Common Language'

LD201330 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Cologne--The Vienna SALT talks have shown that if equal security is taken into consideration then a limitation of the arms race is possible. This view was expressed at a Cologne colloquium today by the head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin. The joint declarations on the next SALT talks represented a contribution to detente which would prevent atomic war.

However, the Vienna meeting must also be seen as a warning that peace and cooperation between the peoples would not come about of their own accord. He pleaded, therefore, that during future talks a common language be spoken. He said: "We see in this a road to success."

Financial Consequences

LD210219 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In the commentary that follows our political analyst Nikolay Turkatenko examines the significance of the new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms:

Political leaders and the public in different countries welcome the new Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic arms, signed in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, as a major contribution to the security of the two countries and also to the cause of universal peace. The signing of SALT II marked the successful conclusion of long and difficult negotiations. The two sides have signed an agreement which puts a halt to the accumulation of some of the most destructive types of weapons. Leading experts in this field firmly believe that SALT II puts a seal on the existing balance of strength between the two most powerful nations.

Nevertheless, some political figures in the United States have made it their task to try and undermine the agreement. These people would like to continue to have an unlimited freedom in continuing military preparations without any restraints. In taking this stand they ignore the fact that the development of any new types of weapons by one side will prompt the other side to develop some form of retaliation within the shortest possible time. This is proved by the case of the American atom bomb, missile carriers and by the case of the multiple, independently targetable reentry vehicle, or MIRV's for short. Have any of these weapons systems helped to enhance the security of the United States? There's only one answer to this question. The advent of these weapons has weakened the security of the United States because it triggered off an arms race on a global scale and because it has created vast stockpiles of weapons which constitute a serious threat to all nations.

As for the financial consequences of this policy, one does not have to be an economist to realize that spending money, material resources and human brains on the arms race is a waste because this does not boost the economic potential of the nation. The resources of the nation are wasted on a steadily growing scale. American experts estimate that the development and deployment of the new MX missile system would cost no less than $50 (?billion).

Some political writers in the United States maintain that, being the richest country in the world, the United States can afford spending money and resources both on cannons and on butter. In actual fact, however, people in the United States just like any other country want to see more money channeled into vitally important public spending.

Take, for example, the problem of energy. The United States has to import more than half of the oil that it consumes. Experts are stressing the importance of developing alternative sources of energy and this, of course, costs money. The United States will hardly be able to develop any of these alternative sources both quickly and effectively if it continues to spend $140 billion a year on arms. No country in living memory was able to combine effectively the making of cannons with providing enough butter for its citizens no matter what people of the military and industrial complex may have to say on that score. If the arms drive continues much longer in the United States cannons will soon leave no place for butter and the public will feel this reflected in their living standards.

It is true that both the Soviet Union and the United States have to have proper defenses but that applies only to their defense potential. The fact that the two powers now have a military parity offers a guarantee of their defense and of their security. These objectives are promoted by SALT II because it puts a seal on the existing parity. What's more, the agreement serves to improve the general climate of the Soviet-American relations. It serves to promote the cause of international relaxation and creates new opportunities for curbing the expensive and dangerous arms race.

WEST LINKS 'IRRELEVANT PROBLEMS' TO DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

LD152244 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

["Inventions and Reality"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Opponents of detente in the West resort to most diverse tricks in order to detract from the importance of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty to be signed in Vienna, in order to befuddle the public, to sow the seeds of doubt regarding the necessity and feasibility of this document called upon to play an enormous positive role in ensuring a peaceful future for mankind. One such trick is to tack on to the subject of this meeting some irrelevant problems, to lay stress on problems which fall within the scope of, say, the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe.

Again and again, the reactionary propaganda brings into the light of day the hackneyed theses about an alleged build-up of military might by the Warsaw Treaty countries in the region of central Europe where as is known a parity of forces has developed. So now, again, doing NATO's bidding, some of the mass media of Western powers have once again raised a hullabaloo about the mythical "build-up", manipulating figures which have nothing to do with the real state of affairs.

The Soviet Union, on the level of the highest responsibility, has resolutely stated that for already a number of years it has not expanded or built up its armed forces in central Europe. It does not intend to increase them even by one soldier or by one tank. There is no Soviet military threat either to Europe or to any particular part of the world.

And there can be none. There is not a single task which the Soviet side would wish to resolve militarily. Neither is there a single state to which it would wish to present territorial or any other claims fraught with military confrontation.

This open and clear-cut position of the USSR cannot be unknown in the West. It is known, and still slanderous inventions appear there about the alleged "military threat" ascribed to the Soviet Union precisely at the time when the Austrian capital is the venue of supremely important Soviet-American negotiations at the summit level.

Those resorting to such lies and falsifications are trying to accuse the Soviet Union of something of which they are guilty themselves.

The public is aware of facts showing that the build-up of military might is occurring precisely in the Western camp. Thus, the long-term program to rearm and modernise NATO's combat forces provides for the build-up and improvement of about 100 types of weapons worth 80 billion dollars. The U.S. military personnel in Europe is to be increased by several dozens of thousands of people.

Especially rapid is the rate of military preparations in the FRG. In the coming years, the Bundeswehr is expected to be equipped with 650 M-48 tanks and 1,800 Leopard-2 tanks as well as with other sophisticated military equipment.

In the light of this it is clear why the FRG military industrial complex striving to further cash in on the arms race is so much concerned to block the progress at the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe.

Instead of resorting to patent misinformation, Western politicians would do better to follow the example of moderation demonstrated by the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA OBSERVER ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

LD201110 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, answers viewers' letters]

[Excerpts] In hundreds of letters you have welcomed the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran and the revolution in Afghanistan. At the same time, you have asked many questions about these events. Comrade (Katushev) from Syamzha village in Vologodskaya Oblast writes: It is difficult to find anyone indifferent to the events in Iran and Afghanistan. Our entire family is following them on the radio, television and in the press. We admire the courage of these people and their young generation. Together with them we rejoice at the first victories of the revolutions. However, much remains unclear: Where are they going now? Please let us have a summary of these events.

Here is a letter from Kirov from a participant in the Great Patriotic War, labor veteran (Kurchakov), the winner of 15 government awards. He writes: Iran and Afghanistan share borders with us and everything that happens there interests the Soviet people. Tell us in more detail what is happening there. Comrade Matveyev from Donetsk welcomes the Afghan people's revolution and wants to know how the situation is developing. Here is another letter, from Feodosiya this time. Comrade (Chaplygin) writes: Through my military service I was in Iran in the summer of 1941 and I saw at the time under what poor conditions the people lived, particularly in the provinces. The Iranians' patience gave out at last and they overthrew the shah--the protege of the American CIA. How is the revolution developing now?

Success of Afghan Revolution

Well, comrades, let us try and examine the events which have occurred and are occurring these days in these two countries. I visited Afghanistan four times and Iran twice in the fifties and sixties. Like Comrade (Chaplygin) I saw for myself the scandalous contrasts between the hard life of the working people oppressed by the double yoke of feudalism and foreign monopolies, and the magnificent life of the oppressors. Sooner or later the people's anger had to explode, and it did: The antifeudal, anti-imperialist and national liberation revolutions have won. And what now? The path of noncapitalist development open to countries which have been liberated by a revolutionary struggle from the double yoke of feudalism and imperialism demands prolonged and well-organized efforts. The success of these efforts is decisively determined by the leading role of the political parties which form the anti-imperialist vanguard.

Why did the revolution in Afghanistan in April of last year happen so fast and so successfully? Not just because the feudal regime of Daud--cousin of the king he had overthrown in 1973, as well as the husband of the king's sister--was rotten through and through and because Daud's dictatorship had been unmasked. The main reason for the success of the revolutionary struggle of Afghanistan's working people was the fact that the struggle had been headed since 1965 by a militant National-Democratic Party led by Comrade Taraki, who began his activity as a worker in a cannery in Kandahar and who then became a journalist and writer. The program of this party clearly stated that the fundamental reason for the profound stagnation in the development of Afghanistan's productive forces and the difficult situation of the people was the political and economic rule of the feudal class, the strata of rich merchants, speculators and compradors, as well as the capitalist mercenaries--the members of the mercenary bureaucracy and the agents of international monopolies. The class interests of these people contradicted the interests of the popular masses.

The Afghan National-Democratic Party announced the need for the creation of a National-Democratic government and came out in favor of the transition to a noncapitalist path of development. The support in society for the National-Democratic government--according to this party's program--was to be the union of all democratic and patriotic forces, workers, peasants, intelligentsia, artisans and national bourgeoisie. I emphasize national bourgeoisie since the capitalists who had been linked to the international monopolies--called the comprador bourgeoisie--were considered in the program as supporters of the old, rotten regime. The immediate tasks formulated in the program were agrarian reform in the interests of the landless, land-starved peasants and a democratic solution to the nationalities question.

Let us not forget, comrades, that in Afghanistan, where there are about 15 million inhabitants, there are more than 20 nationalities and the Afghans make up just over half the population. In Iran, by the way, where about 17 million people live, more than 30 nationalities can be listed. The Persians, whose Farsi language is the national language, total about 13.5 million.

The program of this party called for the strengthening of the state sector of the economy, industrialization, the implementation of the right to work, establishment of the 42-hour work week, minimum wages, a ban on child labor, and women's equality. Despite the difficulties and cruel persecutions, and working deeply underground, the National-Democratic Party of Afghanistan succeeded in uniting all the best forces of the people and spread its influence to the army, which is very important, on the basis of this clear and precise program. And so on 27 April of last year a victorious revolution occurred in Afghanistan.

Soviet Support

Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin sent a message to Comrade Taraki, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and to Comrade Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this year on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution. They said, and I quote: This truly national revolution prepared and carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was an international event of principled importance. The April revolution marked a positive change in the history of the friendly, neighborly people of Afghanistan and laid firm foundations for the progressive internal and external policy of the country. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, continued Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, stands in the ranks of the states marching firmly along the path of broad revolutionary and democratic changes in the interests of the working class, the working peasantry and national intelligentsia. The Afghan people have achieved great successes on this path and are continuing to firmly defend the conquests of the April revolution, repelling the plots of internal reaction and external enemies.

As you know, comrades, from reading the newspapers, these intrigues and plots have increased lately. As PRAVDA has written, bases for sabotage activity by the enemies of the Afghan people have been established on the territory of neighboring Pakistan with the active help of both the Western imperialists and Beijing. Bands of saboteurs are trained there and sent into Afghanistan. The enemies of the Afghan revolution are at the same time carrying out subversive work among the republics population by spreading gossip, saying that the new authorities stand for the banning of religion. Ninety-five percent of the population there consists of faithful Muslims. Comrade Taraki has unmasked this maneuver and has frequently stated: We respect the principles of Islam and do not prevent anyone from following religious rituals. The working people of Afghanistan, guided by the People's Democratic Party, resisting provocations and repulsing the attacks of the enemy bands, are continuing, despite great difficulties, to follow the path of noncapitalist development.

The Soviet Union, which is bound to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by a treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed in December of last year, renders the necessary support and aid to the young republic. You must remember, comrades, that in the dawn of Soviet power Soviet Russia was the first state to recognize the independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan, whose people had crushed and repulsed the forces of the British colonialists in April 1919 in an extremely hard struggle. Comrade (Kishlar) from Kishinev reminds us of this. Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote in a message to Emir Amanullah Khan, who led the struggle for Afghanistan's independence: The old imperialist Russia has disappeared forever and the northern neighbor of the great Afghan state is the new Russia which stretches a hand of friendship and fraternity to all peoples of the Wast and primarily to the Afghan people. The Soviet Union is continuing to follow this line in relations with Afghanistan, now that the National-Democratic revolution has triumphed there, and with all other countries of the East.

Iranian Revolution

Now, comrades, let us speak about Iran. Another antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution took place there which has much in common with the Afghan revolution. However, there are important differences, comrades. In Iran this national liberation struggle acquired a religious coloring because of special conditions. As you know, an Islamic republic has been established there. It is natural that many of you ask what this means. The (Lebedev) family from Omsk asks: Please explain to us the question of the revolutionary Islamic movement and tell us about its leader, Aytollah Khomeyni. The word ayatollah is translated as holy teacher. (Imshakov), a war veteran and Communist Party member since 1939, who lives in Salavat city in Bashkiriya, asks about the role of religious leaders in the struggle against the shah's regime and wants to know their political positions. Comrade (Makarenko) from Bryansk and others ask the same question.

How did the events in Iran develop, comrades? A tight knot of social and economic contradictions had been in existence there for a long time. It was all complicated by the growing imperialist interference, primarily from America. The United States was very interested primarily in the exploitation of the oil riches of the Near and Middle East and put their stake on the shah of Iran--their gendarme in this region. By the way, Iran delivered a great deal of oil to the neocolonialists and was the second biggest oil exporter in the world after Saudi Arabia.

At the beginning of the fifties power in Iran was taken over by a national-bourgeois group headed by Mossadeq which was dissatisfied with the order of things. The shah escaped from the country. Mossadeq nationalized the oil industry and began implementing some reforms. But the CIA crudely interfered in the affairs of Iran, organized a coup d'etat and put the shah on the throne once more. The shah dealt ruthlessly with his opponents and directed his main blow against the leftists--the progressive forces. The Tudeh Party, the communist party, was declared illegal in 1949. It was falsely accused of having participated in an attempt against the shah; it had no relation to that attempt at all. Having returned to Iran, the shah increased the repressions even more. Thousands of communists--and not just communists--were thrown into prisons, tortured and executed. Many fighters against feudalism and imperialism had to go abroad. The Tudeh Party did not end the struggle, but it was drained of blood and found it very difficult to operate.

At the same time the American imperialists, thinking that the shah's position in the country had become stronger, heaped weapons on him. He purchased these with money obtained from the sale of oil. This vain and--as events showed--shortsighted monarch naively thought that arms would make him all-powerful. And so he recklessly spent all the money left after he himself, his family and greedy courtiers had stuffed their pockets to buy ultramodern military aircraft, ships and other expensive types of arms.

And the people were hungry and became even poorer. Naturally a social explosion was becoming imminent in the country and eventually took place. The lower classes could not continue to live in the old way anymore. But who could head the revolution under the conditions of unprecedented terror which reigned in Iran when the notorious secret service SAVAK mercilessly destroyed anyone suspected of progressive views?

It was at this time that a rather unexpected force, in the view of people unacquainted with the peculiarities of the situation in Iran, came to the fore--the Muslim priesthood. I must tell you, comrades, that a militant branch of Islam--the Shi'ites--is prevalent in Iran. There are about 80,000 mosques and up to 200,000 mullahs and other religious ministers in Iran. Taking into account the people's mood which had reached the boiling point against the shah, religious leaders supported and headed this struggle. They themselves had been dissatisfied with the shah for a long time because, under the influence of his U.S. friends, he showed an impulse to rebuild the country in a Western and capitalist image. He tried to limit the influence of the Mislim priesthood and to suppress it without realizing its force.

It was under these conditions in Iran that the Muslim leaders wrote slogans with an objective, progressive and anti-imperialist character. Together with the people they stood for the overthrow of the shah, the liquidation of foreign--primarily American--influence, and they made accusations against the people who were under this corrupt influence which has manifest in the consciousness of Iranian society. You remember how the demonstrators in Iran wrecked foreign banks, offices and move theaters, where depraved Western films were shown, and so on.

Ayatollah Khomeyni

A special position in the struggle against the monarchy and foreign domination which insulted the national and religious feelings of the Iranians was occupied by Ayatollah Khomeyni. His name became known at the beginning of the 1960's when he spoke against the shah. Khomeyni was arrested and exiled from Iran for his sharp criticism of the shah and for unmasking the shah's subjection to U.S. interests. While in exile with his confederates, first in neighboring Iraq and then in Paris, he headed the opposition to the shah. All forces who opposed the monarchy and its foreign guardians united around him, seeing him as an authoritative leader. This is how a powerful national anti-shah and anti-imperialist bloc was formed. You remember well what happened next. The shah escaped from Iran, Khomeyni returned in triumph to Tehran from Paris, an armed uprising took place on 10-11 February and the army refused to shoot at the people. On 12 February a provisional government headed by Bazargan was formed after his appointment by Khomeyni. A new, difficult and complicated period began in Iran. The question arose about the ways of the country's development under conditions when the forces which were united by a common goal--the destruction of the shah's regime and the liquidation of the fettering dependence on the United States--began to split into factions.

Postrevolutionary Factionalism

Such a stratification is inevitable after the victory of any revolution. Naturally, there cannot be similar approaches to the problem of the future state structure in a society which is interwoven with class, technical and religious factors. These differences appear not only between political groups, but even within the religious groups which play the main role in Iran now. The leaders sometimes take up differing, even opposing positions. However, comrades, everyone is united on one thing. They are fully and firmly resolved to completely eradicate all remnants of the monarchy and to completely free themselves from U.S. dependence.

This is why the new Iranian leadership has removed all U.S. advisers, why it tore up the contracts for the purchase of U.S. weapons, left CENTO--the aggressive bloc created by the Americans--liquidated the U.S. military bases in the country, broke off diplomatic relations with Israel, and so on.

When the U.S. Senate recently grossly interfered in Iranian affairs and adopted a resolution condemning the severe court sentences on leaders of the shah's regime who were guilty of monstrous crimes against the people, Khomeyni strongly protested. He demanded that the new U.S. ambassador appointed to replace the former one--the one who supported the shah up to the last minute--should not come to Iran. For several days stormy protest demonstrations were held outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and in the country as a whole. These demonstrations continue today. Comrade Kravchenko from Talgar city in Kazakhstan supports these demonstrations and on behalf of the Society of Civil and Patriotic War Veterans in this city, sharply protests the Senate's action. He asks me to proclaim their society's opinion for the world to hear. I fulfill your request, Comrade Kravchenko.

At the same time one cannot fail to see, comrades, that the Islamic republic does not please all the Iranians in the same way. A considerable section of the bourgeoisie would prefer a bourgeois democratic structure. The leftist forces demand to proceed further and stand for such democratic social reforms which would make it possible not only to defend, but also to extend the conquests of revolution. The situation is complicated by the disorderly actions by various anarchic, Trotskiyite and Maoist leftwing groups with their hangers-on consisting of cleverly disguised agents of internal and external reaction--former agents of the shah's secret service, the SAVAK which I have already mentioned, CIA agents and so on. They organize bloody confrontations in various areas, kill leading figures and provoke the authorities to repressions. These repressions are carried out not against those who committed the crimes, but frequently against truly progressive forces. In your letters you point out quite rightly how dangerous these provocations can be. Comrades Lenger from Ulyanovsk, Amir Gamzayev from Krasnoyarsk, Zorin from Krivoy Rog call on the progressive forces of the Iranian people to be vigilant.

In this complicated situation, comrades, Iran's national party, which had supported Khomeyni's initiative in proclaiming an Islamic republic in Iran's specific conditions--it is a republic whose banner carries slogans of the struggle to liquidate the monarchist regime and take Iran out from under the bondage of U.S. monopolies--the party is constantly struggling to preserve and strengthen the revolution's conquests, promote the active participation of the people's masses in the country's government and improve the working people's standard of living. How things will progress will be seen in the future.

Soviet-Iranian Ties

Since Iran is our close neighbor and our common border stretches for 2,500 km, its future is far from indifferent to us. Our country has always, from the moment of the birth of Soviet power, had friendly relations with Iran. Diplomatic relations were established between us as early as 1920. The Soviet state had done and is doing much to insure that our border is a border of peace and friendship. The development of mutually profitable cooperation is of great importance. We have helped and are helping Iran to create its own industry and Iran pays for our help with gas deliveries. It is a mutually profitable business. The Soviet people have always been and remain sympathetic to the Iranian people's struggle for their rights and independence. The Soviet people support the Iranian revolution and express their readiness to continue developing cooperation with Iran. On 2 March, in his speech to the voters, Comrade Brezhnev said: We, together with all sincere supporters of peace, progress and the independence of the peoples welcome the victory of this revolution which ended the despotic and oppressive regime which had turned the country into an object for exploitation and a strong point of imperialism. We wish success and prosperity to the new revolutionary Iran. We hope that the good-neighborly relations between the people of the Soviet Union and Iran will develop fruitfully under the new conditions on a firm foundation of mutual respect, good will and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

HUA GUOFENG NPC REPORT, SALT REACTION CITED

OW210618 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 20 Jun 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "Act According to Old Maoist Prescription"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Hua Guofeng made a report at the NPC [National People's Congress] session. He appraised the current international situation according to the present standards of the Beijing leaders. For example, he stated that, viewed as a whole, the world situation in the past year had been characterized by greater turbulence and tension, and that, as before, the factors for war had continued to grow. This station's observer Mitin has this to say:

According to Mao Zedong's teaching, they regard these imagined factors of theirs as certain (?active trends). They say that along with the factors of war, the factors of revolution are also growing, that war will give rise to revolution, that imperialism will be wiped out and that a road leading to a bright future will be opened before all mankind.

However, after the downfall of the gang of four, the Beijing leaders have come to understand that to behave like open advocates of a new world war is to discredit China before other countries and peoples. Therefore, Mao Zedong's successors have decided to change their tactics. Recently, Beijing has talked a great deal about certain growing factors of war, putting on an act as if they are seriously worried by the situation. This was the way Huang Hua acted when he spoke at the United Nations (?special session) and at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly. In his talks and statements Deng Xiaoping repeatedly mentioned the same thing. Now Hua Guofeng has appeared before the NPC deputies behind the mask of a fervent defender of peace. He seemed to be really worried by the growing factors of war. He said that China needed peace and a peaceful international environment to carry out its program of four modernizations. He also said that the Beijing leaders were willing to contribute to reducing the danger of war.

This is correct. China and the Chinese people need a peaceful international environment. In this sense Hua Guofeng has not said anything contrary to the real truth. The point here is not the four modernizations; the point is, like the people of other countries, the ordinary Chinese people are afraid that the explosion of hydrogen bombs will destroy the bright future. They hope that their children and grandchildren can lead a peaceful life. They (?are opposed to the use of weapons) that will lead to nuclear death and the extermination of mankind.

In fact, the factors of war have not grown. But Hua Guofeng has tried hard to make people believe that they are. A few days ago, to the (?gratification) of the people of all countries, the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces brought about a significant result--the SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna. The treaty is aimed at curbing the arms race, which threatens world peace, and is a concrete step toward disarmament. This is the way the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States and in fact the governments of all Western countries feel. If the Chinese leaders really want peace, they should welcome the new Soviet-U.S. treaty like other countries and the United Nations. Besides, this concrete step on the road leading toward a complete halt of the arms race has been taken precisely by the so-called superpowers which, in Beijing's words, should be the initiators of the cause of disarmament.

In fact, as all can see, the Beijing leaders not only are trying in every possible way to (?dismiss) the SALT II treaty but, as they did in the past, they are doing everything in their power to attack detente and the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy and to obstruct the process of increasing mutual trust and understanding between countries of different social systems. The objective purpose of this provocative line is to oppose the sound development of the international situation.

This line was clearly revealed in Hua Guofeng's report at the NPC session. In the international portion of the report, there are a lot of fabrications about Soviet foreign policy. As we all know, when Mao Zedong acted openly as an apologist for war, this kind of abuse failed to do him any good. Now, as the Great Helmsman's successors think that it is best for them to put on the cloak of defenders of peace, this kind of abuse will also not help Beijing's policy. They cannot obstruct the objective course of world development, which is characterized by deepening detente and the increasing prestige of Soviet foreign policy.

BEIJING 'WAR INSTIGATORS' ATTACKED

OW201956 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 20 Jun 79 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Tricks of the Instigators"]

[Text] While delivering a report to the National People's Congress, Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of China, attempted to vilify the Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna and attack Soviet-U.S. efforts to limit offensive strategic arms.

Enemies of peace the world over have gone to great lengths to obstruct the signing of the SALT II treaty. What has motivated them to commit no end of evil deeds and go all out to attack the SALT II agreement, a document anticipated by all people of good will?

The SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and other related documents of this agreement were signed by Comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and President Carter of the United States in Vienna. The masses of people are convinced that the treaty is of great significance for improving the world situation and that the SALT II treaty and other documents signed by these two major nuclear powers will definitely improve their relations, alleviate the danger of thermonuclear war and create favorable conditions for disarmament.

This is why the signing of the SALT II treaty has created such uneasiness among the war instigators. Beijing's leaders rank first among the war instigators the world over. Long before the signing of the SALT II treaty, the Chinese leaders had exerted the utmost efforts to slander it, and adopted all possible means to undermine its signing. It must be pointed out that Deng Xiaoping played an outstanding role in this respect when he visited the United States. During his visit he took advantage of every opportunity to convince those he talked to and public opinion that the SALT II agreement was nothing but a scrap of useless paper. However, the efforts of Deng Xiaoping and his foreign partners who hate peace and who dream of launching a global thermonuclear war have turned out to be futile, because the SALT II treaty and other related documents were signed in Vienna by the Soviet Union and the United States. The signing of this treaty has had a tremendous impact on all parts of the world. The majority of public opinion holds that the SALT II treaty will once again step up arms supervision and become a factor for stabilizing the world situation. The conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. summit conference will once again encourage the forces of peace throughout the world to support any further action for disarmament and will also encourage them to support any action to step up negotiations on other urgent problems in our era.

But those in Zhongnanhai cannot remain calm. While reporting to the National People's Congress, Hua Guofeng declared that the SALT agreement is incapable of checking the arms race, and is especially incapable of solving the problem of defending peace once and for all.

We would like to ask the Beijing leaders whether they regard an unlimited arms race as the only way of solving the problem of defending peace once and for all?

The Chinese war instigators are forced to play all sorts of tricks under the current situation in which the overwhelming majority of the world's people are waging a struggle to prevent the outbreak of a new world war. They no longer openly say "war is beneficial to the people of various countries" and no longer propagate Mao Zedong's concept--"we are good at fighting" and "each generation has its own war."

While delivering this report to the National People's Congress, Hua Guofeng said that the Chinese leaders have consistently devoted themselves to defending peace, developing friendly cooperation among the people of all countries and striving for the progress of mankind. But, as usual, the Beijing militarists have no intention whatsoever of reducing the extremely harmful arms expansion program in China, a program which deprives the Chinese people of nearly 50 percent of the national budget. As usual, the upper-level ruling clique in China still pins its hopes on war in making its policies. Therefore, the Beijing leaders have replaced the four modernizations with the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces and the military industry and have imposed military modernization upon the Chinese people. As usual, the Chinese militarists resolutely turn down any proposal aimed at checking the arms race and improving the world political atmosphere. As usual, the leading clique in Beijing continues to aggravate conflicts in all parts of the world, foment dissension among different countries and peoples and undermine any measures for supporting and consolidating world peace.

However, the war instigators of Beijing are facing increasing difficulties in playing their tricks. While their extremely reactionary militarist policy is being resisted abroad, the provocative policy adopted by Deng Xiaopig and his followers has also encountered mounting opposition by Chinese patriots at home. The Chinese people are deeply convinced that it is a naive delusion on the part of the Beijing adventurists to rely on the large Chinese population to carry out their militarist policy and to gamble everything on war, and that this delusion is extremely dangerous and harmful. As a result, the people's indignation over the policy of the current Beijing leaders is reflected in the activities of many underground organizations, wallposters, journals and leaflets. Such indignation is mounting, because the (?policy) of militarism and hegemonism adopted by Beijing's upper-level ruling clique is leading China to an abyss of suffering.

AP REPORT ON FALL OF PRC SATELLITE NOTED

LD191442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports from Colorado Springs, in the U.S. state of Colorado:

As representatives of the command of the North American early warning system have reported, a Chinese artificial earth satellite has fallen to earth--or perhaps remnants of it have fallen--somewhere in the area of North America. This particular artificial satellite, known as "Mao-2", was launched on 3 March 1971. All in all, China has put eight satellites into orbit, of which only one remains in space now.

MAYDAR-LED MONGOLIAN DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW

LD191257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Mongolian Government delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, which had taken part in the 18th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernment commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation left Moscow for home on 11 June. The delegation was seen off at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and by H. Bandzragch, Monogolian ambassador to the USSR.

ARRIVAL OF KWP DELEGATION IN USSR REPORTED

SK200606 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 19 Jun 79 SK

[Text] The delegation of the Korean Workers' Party, headed by comrade Kim Yong-nam member of the political committee of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, greeted the delegation at the airport with responsible cadres of the Central Committee of the CPSU, including comrade (?Smirnovski), (?chairman of the plenary meeting) of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union Comrade Kim Chae-Pong.

USSR, TOKYO TV COMPANY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD210906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A long-term agreement was signed in Moscow today on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio [Gostelradio] and the Japanese television company Tokyo 12th channel. It provides for an exchange of television material on the lives of the Soviet and Japanese peoples and mutual support in filming programs on major events in the Soviet Union and Japan. The document was signed by Lapin, chairman of the USSR Gostelradio, and (Mikagawa), president of the Tokyo 12th channel company.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEPAL EXAMINED

LD191513 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 24, 8 Jun 79 pp 27-28 LD

[L. Sergeyev article: "Nepal: Turbulent Weeks"]

[Excerpts] The disturbances among students at Katmandu University which erupted in April because of a ban on protest demonstrations against the execution of Pakistan's former prime minister, Z.A. Bhutto, have gone on to develop into political demonstrations which are extremely powerful for a country the size of Nepal. The discontent has reached such a level that, according to observers, it could soon lead to a fundamental alteration of the political structure in this Himalayan country.

The unprecedented scale of Nepal's unremitting disturbances has greatly alarmed circles close to the monarchic autocracy. This is especially so since it was already obvious in mid-May that a substantial number of urban and rural inhabitants had joined the student movement and that the demonstrations themselves have gained the support of major political parties and groupings whose activities in Nepal were banned back in 1960. It was then that King Mahendra, father of Birendra, the present king, introduced in the country the non-party panchayat system of government, under which virtually all power belongs to the monarch. Some members of the legislature--the national panchayat--are elected in a complex voting system and some are appointed by the king. The panchayat's decisions acquire force of law only after their approval by the king.

Political observers note that it is precisely against this system that the spearhead of the mass demonstrations has become directed. Other demands have also been advanced, such as for a struggle against corruption and the excessive increase in prices and taxes, and for the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in the country.

The intensity of the antigovernment actions and demonstrations has continued to grow. The responsibility for the inability to solve the vital political and socioeconomic problems facing the country has been placed on the cabinet led by Prime Minister K.N. Bista. Police reinforcements and extra army units have been drafted into the capital and other cities. Police and army units clashed yet again with thousands of demonstrators in Katmandu 23 May. Firearms were again used and the streets of the capital again became an arena for skirmishes resulting in human casualties.

The ruling regime deemed it expedient to make substantial concessions to the opposition. Prime Minister K.N. Bista resigned on 25 May to take the heat out of the situation in the country. (On 31 May S.B. Thapa took over as head of government, a position which he has frequently held before). At the same time King Birendra announced the decision to hold a nationwide referendum on the question of the country's political structure. In the referendum "the Nepalese people must vote for one of two possibilities: Should Nepal preserve the panchayat system and implement the appropriate reforms or should it establish a multiparty system in the country?" "We hope for the cooperation of all political circles in Nepalese society in insuring a free choice for the voters," said a statement by the king. A national commission has been set up to organize the referendum.

The new prime minister, S.B. Thapa, has affirmed that his cabinet will take active steps to insure a free expression of choice. Everything will be done, he said, to insure that neither side participating in the referendum has any room for doubt.

The leaders of a number of political parties whose activities in Nepal are still banned and also other opposition figures have welcomed the decision to hold a referendum. [paragraph continues]

"The leaders of many sections of political and public opinion in Nepal," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT stated 28 May, "warmly welcome the planned referendum on the question of the present nonparty panchayat system in the country, and King Birendra has already earned high appreciation for the constructive step he has taken to move his embattled monarchy away from the edge of the precipice."

Judging from reports in the Indian press the king's decision to hold a referendum has been greeted with satisfaction among social and political circles in India--Nepal's southern neighbor.

As regards China, its position in relation to events in Nepal is dictated by the Beijing leadership's great power course. In line with its plans to penetrate the countries of the South Asian subcontinent Beijing has long conducted a policy of flirtation and "sincere friendship" with the royal regime. However, as soon as signs of political instability manifested themselves in Nepal, pro-Maoist groupings active on Nepalese territory energetically joined in the movement developing in the country, attempting to exploit to the maximum the difficulties encountered by Nepal's ruling circles in Beijing's interests. "China, Nepal's northern neighbor," the aforementioned Indian newspaper PATRIOT emphasized, "is concerned only to expand its hegemony in that region and is prepared to accept the services of anybody who wants to dance to its tune."

The immediate future will show how the Nepalese people intend to solve their country's complex political and socioeconomic problems.

DESAI 12 JUNE MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD191417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Prime Minister M. Desai of the Republic of India gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow on 12 June.

Answering correspondents' questions, he evaluated highly the significance of the talks. India and the Soviet Union, M. Desai emphasized, always find it easy to hold talks since mutual understanding exists between them. Soviet-Indian friendship primarily serves our countries' interests and our mutual advantage. But at the same time it is very important from the viewpoint of international peace and concord, because India and the Soviet Union are adherents to these principles.

Speaking of the two countries' cooperation in diverse spheres, M. Desai emphasized that an important document has been signed as a result of the visit--the agreement between the governments of India and the Soviet Union on cooperation in constructing a metallurgical plant on the east coast of India.

The successful launch of the second Indian satellite with the Soviet Union's assistance serves as an example of the two states' cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, he pointed out. Consultations also take place between us on questions of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in other spheres of science. A session of the intergovernmental Indian-Soviet commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation is now working in the Soviet capital.

Touching on certain aspects of the nonalined movement, the prime minister declared that this question was discussed during the talks. The Soviet Union is interested in strengthening the movement, since it possesses great potential for work in the interests of peace and universal prosperity.

SRV STATEMENT BLAMES U.S., PRC FOR REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD202230 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Statement by Foreign Ministry of Socialist Republic of Vietnam--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 20, TASS--It is exactly American imperialism and the Beijing expansionists who are to blame for the "fleeing" of hundreds of thousands of people from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and exactly they should bear full responsibility for the difficulties that arose in connection with their illegal departure, says a statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which has been distributed here today.

The statement recalls that in 1975, before the collapse of the puppet regime in the south of Vietnam, American imperialists spread ill-intentioned rumours on some "bloodshed" which expects the population when the Vietnamese patriots come. [sentence as received] That was done with a view to intimidate the population of South Vietnam so that they should flee from the country.

Since the beginning of the past year, the statement points out, China's ruling circles provoked the fleeing of hundreds of thousands of persons of the Chinese nationality from Vietnam to China. Spies and saboteurs were trained from among them, and they indicated the way to the Chinese Army which invaded Vietnam. Having suffered a defeat, Beijing continues to send to Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries specially trained Chinese from among "refugees" to replenish its "fifth column", bound to serve as a tool in conducting China's new ventures and in furthering its expansionist plans.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the document points out, repeatedly expressed its sympathy with the Southeast Asian countries where refugees illegally arrive, and declared its readiness to cooperate with the department of the U.N. Supreme Commissioner for Refugees and with the Southeast Asian states towards solution of the problem. On May 30, Vietnam's competent organizations reached agreement with the U.N. supreme commissioner's department. But exactly at that time Beijing and Washington made gross slanderous allegations on the question of "refugees" from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in a bid to kindle anti-Vietnamese sentiments.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement points out, is ready to take part in a conference of the countries concerned, to be held by the department of the U.N. Supreme Commissioner for Refugees. Any other "international conferences" on the question of refugees are aimed only at covering up the crimes of American imperialism and Beijing, and are directed against the peoples of Vietnam and the countries of Indochina and will only create obstacles to solution of the issue.

PEN SOVAN CITED ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEW KAMPUCHEA

LD190940 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

["Successes of New Kampuchea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 19, TASS--The Kampuchean people have scored substantial accomplishments in the rehabilitation of the national economy ravaged by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and in the construction of a new life, said Pen Sovan, deputy president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

Speaking at a meeting of representatives of the Takeo Province, he stressed that the people's power is being consolidated on all levels. The activities of the local organs of self-government confirm that the Kampuchea people are prepared to fulfill the program of the United Front for National Salvation of the country.

The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, Pen Sovan said, is loyally serving the people discharging all the tasks put before it. The fighters of the revolutionary armed forces have scored major successes in liquidating the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, in defence of the people's power and its gains.

Our paramount task is to consistently strengthen the international solidarity, especially the solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, he said. The people and the army must display vigilance in the face of the insidious manoeuvres of the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution.

Beijing expansionists, Pen Sovan stressed, have not given up their support for the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique trying to divide our ranks. The same aim is also pursued by the slanderous campaign about the so-called "refugees", being fanned up by the Beijing authorities and amplified by Western propaganda and some of the political figures. In this situation, the Kampuchean people are strengthening their unity and cohesion, working hard to contribute to the successful development of the new Kampuchea.

600 KAMPUCHEAN FAMILIES FREED FROM POL POT FORCES

LD201440 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 20, TASS--As reported by the Kampuchean news service, 600 new families were delivered the other day from the hands of the Pol Pot bandits, who held these civilians as hostages in one of the highland areas of Battambang Province bordering on Thailand. The local people's authorities provided them with rice, prime necessity goods and transport for returning to their native places.

The news service points out that thousands of families, who were taken forcibly into the jungles by the Pol Pot men, have already been saved from physical extermination. Ever more soldiers of the former regime surrender to the revolutionary authorities and lay down their arms.

Ludicrous and absolutely groundless in this light, the news service notes, are the lies broadcast by the radio station "Democratic Kampuchean" which is actually a branch of Radio Beijing transmitting from the territory of the south Chinese province of Yunan.

The authors of different fabrications about People's Kampuchea indulge in wishful thinking. They slander Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, circulate concoctions about the so-called "refugees" in an attempt to distort the actual state of affairs, the just policy of the states of Indochina.

Led by the People's Revolutionary Council, the Kampuchean people are continuing their hard work to restore the country. And, of course, nobody is surprised that Beijing attempts to mislead world public opinion by alleging that some sort of a "Democratic Kampuchea" still exists though it has no territory or population. The four million Kampucheans, who escaped tragic death during the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, entertain a feeling of profound hatred towards the overthrown leaders of the antipopular regime and their Beijing patrons, are fully resolved to put an end once and for all to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs as quickly as possible, the Kampuchean news service says.

HUNGARY'S SZEKER HOLDS TALKS WITH PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS

Katushev, Lesechko Talks

LD200751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Conversations took place 13 June between K.F. Katushev and M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Questions of further expanding and deepening the economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were considered during the conversations.

Dolgikh, Gorbachev Talks

LD191331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 14 June V.I. Dolgikh and M.S. Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, received G. Szeker, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is visiting Moscow. M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversations, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

DOBRESCU-LED ROMANIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Delegation Arrival

LD202336 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, arrived today in Moscow to attend the work of the first session of the joint Soviet-Romanian government commission for cultural cooperation. At the airport Comrade Miu Dobrescu was met by Comrade Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, as well as by Comrade Gheorghe Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Joint Cultural Commission Session

LD202342 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The meeting of the first session of the joint Soviet-Romanian government commission for cultural cooperation took place today in Moscow at the CEMA headquarters. The Soviet side of the committee is led by Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture. The work of the session was attended by a delegation led by the head of the Romanian side of the committee, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education. Gheorghe Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended. The agenda of the first day included problems concerning Soviet-Romanian cooperation in book publishing and ways to improve this, as well as the state and prospects of cooperation in theater work and the preparation of drama festivals in the two countries. Within the context of the wide exchange of views, constructive proposals were made regarding the steady widening and development of cultural links between our countries in these particular fields. The sides expressed satisfaction with the progress of the talks which are taking place in a friendly working atmosphere. The work of the committee will continue tomorrow.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AS-SADAT REGIME'S GROWING ISOLATION

LD201519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Agaryshev and O. Volgin article: "Enclosed in Isolation"]

[Text] Peace Camp David style, as concluded by As-Sadat, has been subjected to unanimous condemnation by the Arab world, which has declared a boycott of the Egyptian regime. The Egyptian president is in total isolation as a result of the separate deal with Israel.

There is no doubt that Egypt is a sizable Near East country in terms of both territory and population. But Egypt derived its main strength and prestige in the world from its strong and extensive links with other Arab countries. Today Syria, whose army's stanchness on the Golan Heights in October 1973 enabled the Egyptian forces to cross the Suez Canal, no longer stands alongside Egypt. Egypt has also lost the support of Saudi Arabia, for many years one of the main creditors of the Egyptian economy.

After Egypt signed the shameful agreement with Israel the other Arab countries and the PLO severed diplomatic relations with Cairo, transfered the Arab League from Egypt to Tunisia and began to abolish economic links with Egypt--which was a particularly heavy blow for As-Sadat. The Arab oil states made a basic contribution in supporting the Egyptian economy, reduced by As-Sadat's "open door" policy to a catastrophic state. The newspaper AL-RIYADH reported that in the past 6 years Egypt received more than $13 billion in cash from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. And this sum does not include the purchase of arms for the Egyptian Army, which were funded wholly and entirely by those countries, or funds allocated for Egypt to produce its own military equipment.

As a result of the boycott of Egypt decided at the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers, Cairo's ambitious plans formulated on calculations of money from the oil producing countries have collapsed. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which created the Arab military industry organization and within its framework granted Egypt more than $1 billion for the construction of military enterprises, recently decided to wind up the organization. At the same time Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stated that Riyadh will not fulfill its pledge to pay $525 million for 50 F-5 jet fighters promised to Egypt by the United States.

Egypt has been expelled from the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). Apart from the Arab countries, Iran has also decided to halt oil deliveries to As-Sadat. Egypt will now have to purchase it on the "free" markets, of which there are practically none, and to pay substantially more than the $200 million which it used to pay annually to purchase oil on preferential terms from its closest neighbors.

The Arab ship repair yards in Bahrain belonging to OAPEC will henceforth not allow Egyptian ships to dock there. The Arab countries with oil tanker fleets refuse to carry Egyptian oil cargoes. The national airlines of Libya, Syria and Iraq have halted flights to Egypt. Other Arab countries are following this example and soon it will be impossible for businessmen in Cairo to visit other Arab capitals.

The process of expelling Egypt from Arab international organizations is continuing. The As-Sadat regime is finding the Arab world's economic boycott extremely painful. [paragraph continues]

Every day that As-Sadat remains in power entails colossal financial losses for Egypt. Egypt's coffers are empty. There is an obvious gap between As-Sadat's needs and U.S. readiness to satisfy them.

As-Sadat's persistently proposed plan by which he intended to obtain $15 billion over 5 years as compensation for signing the separate treaty with Israel is well known. The treaty was signed, but the U.S. Congress approved only $300 million for the 3 following years.

According to a poll carried out by the New York TIMES and CPS television 73 percent of Americans are against increasing military aid, much less economic aid, to Egypt as payment for the agreement it concluded. Thus, the U.S. taxpayer has expressed his mistrust not only of As-Sadat but also of U.S. Near East policy. In these circumstances attempts are being made to encourage private U.S. businessmen to contribute funds to the Egyptian economy. But the businessmen are unwilling to risk their capital because of the Arab countries' position with regard to As-Sadat. Moreover, representatives of U.S. business circles who earlier showed interest in cooperation with Egypt now prefer to turn to other Arab states.

With similar considerations in mind, neither the West European countries, nor Japan nor the multinational companies are hastening to support As-Sadat. At best they content themselves with mere declarations of readiness to assist Egypt, and some even criticize the Egyptian regime's policy. The EEC countries and Japan depend too much on Arab oil not to take into account the positions of the Arab countries. It is precisely because of these considerations that they dislike the American idea of "sharing the load" of economic aid to Israel and Egypt.

The United States and its allies are now gravely concerned about As-Sadat's isolation in the Arab world. They are particularly alarmed at the increase in national self-awareness in the so-called moderate Arab countries and by growing pan-Arab solidarity.

It was not without reason that Z. Brzezinski described the situation in the Near East as "dismal" when addressing leaders of American Jewish societies at the end of April. He admitted that Washington had evidently underestimated the strength of pan-Arab solidarity. Z. Brzezinski complained in particular of Saudi Arabia, which the U.S. administration regarded earlier as a bulwark of U.S. influence in the Arab world and an unquestioning fulfiller of all instructions from across the ocean.

The process of isolating Egypt in the international arena is acquiring increasing scope. As is known, Iran and Afghanistan followed the Arabs in severing relations with Egypt. Asian and African Muslim countries resolutely condemn the policy of Egyptian collusion with the Israeli occupiers of Arab lands and their transatlantic patron. A conference of 42 Muslim foreign ministers in the Moroccan city of Fez suspended Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference--the largest international Muslim organization. Another Near East country--Turkey--was among those which voted for this decision. This response was entirely justified. For by signing the separate treaty and ignoring the Palestinians' rights and Israel's legitimatized rule over occupied Jerusalem As-Sadat had challenged not only the Arabs but also 800 million Muslims.

A number of Arab and Muslim states are now demanding Cairo's expulsion from the nonalined movement, pointing out that the As-Sadat regime practically allows the creation of foreign military bases on its territory and that, by its treacherous policy, it is damaging the national liberation movement in the Near East and the course of the nonalined countries as a whole. The Moroccan newspaper LIBERATION wrote in this context that the decisions of the conference of foreign and economic ministers in Baghdad and the conference of Muslim countries in Fez are "only the first step of all true supporters of the Palestinian revolution to isolate the As-Sadat regime, after which there is no doubt that other, more resolute steps will follow."

World opinion condemns the policy of the current Egyptian leadership. Representatives of 93 trade unions from 63 countries at the third international conference of solidarity with working people and with the people of Palestine, convened in Damascus by WFTU, emphasized in their message that the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal threatens world peace, the process of detente, freedom and peoples' progress. Unanimous condemnation of Egypt's policy was also voiced at the international conference held by the WPC in Basle. More than 200 representatives of national peace movements from 60 countries and 17 international organizations branded As-Sadat's policy as a betrayal of the Arabs.

The Egyptian president is panicking as he senses how the ring of international isolation is tightening around him and how the ground is slipping from under him in his own country. Nervous, contradictory decisions, which are no sooner adopted than they are rescinded, are evidence of this confusion. First Egypt decided simply to boycott the conference of Muslim foreign ministers in Fez as a token of protest against Morocco's severing of diplomatic relations with Egypt. Then, sensing that the conference could support the decisions of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign ministers and economic ministers, As-Sadat attempted to block its proceedings. Vice President H. Mubarak and former Prime Minister M. Salim were sent urgently on a tour of Asian and African countries with messages from him. They had the task of persuading African and Asian governments not to oppose Egypt's policy.

But just as Egyptian propaganda began a noisy campaign, which blatantly overplayed the African and Asian countries' supposed "support for Cairo's peace efforts," reports arrived that Sudan had also joined the front of pan-Arab solidarity. As-Sadat is now afraid that his policy will be condemned by all 20 Arab countries. The sultanate of Oman does not enter the calculations. As-Sadat knows as well as anybody that the sultan's throne is supported purely by Egyptian bayonets, which have replaced those of the shah.

The As-Sadat regime is particularly concerned at the fact that negotiations have to begin with Israel on the future of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip with no prospects of ever finding any quislings among the Palestinians to agree to the "administrative self-rule" proposed by the Israeli invaders. The Egyptian president understands that the inability to win over even a single supporter in the occupied Palestinian territories again discredits him as a "reliable leader" in the eyes of the Americans and the Israelis.

But imperialism and Zionism have too great a stake in As-Sadat. In this context, as G. Habash, a prominent figure in the Palesetinian resistance movement, stated, it is essential to proceed on the basis that "As-Sadat's current policy is not a mistake or a misstep but a firm imperialist strategy...." [paragraph continues]

It is aimed at liquidating the Arab liberation movement and the Palestinian revolution. It is aimed at destabilizing national and progressive regimes in Algeria, Libya, Iraq, South Yemen and Syria. Finally, it is spreading throughout Africa and is aimed both against progressive regimes and against African liberation movements.

So As-Sadat's patrons are going flat out to take his regime out of isolation and to save it. They are trying energetically to win over to the Egyptian president's side the Saudi leaders, who have adopted a realistic position. For the same reason the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington is promising economic and military aid to some Arab countries and refusing it to others. A delegation led by Senator J. Javits was sent urgently to Khartoum to apply appropriate pressure on the wavering Sudanese leader. Israeli Prime Minister Begin also rushed to the aid of an ally who found himself in a different situation. Attempting to split the unity of the Arab countries which had condemned As-Sadat's treachery, he proposed separate talks to King Husayn of Jordan and then to the Lebanese president. These proposals were indignantly rejected.

The attempts to take As-Sadat and his political course out of isolation are futile. This is because the isolation is not the result of diplomatic maneuvers. It is the natural reaction of the peoples of the Arab East, Asia and Africa, who at the cost of heavy losses have achieved national independence and are opposing the restoration of imperialist domination.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR AT END OF JUNE

LD191843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will arrive in the Soviet Union at the end of June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comment on Syrian-Soviet Ties

LD202206 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet papers today carry a report stating that Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, is to pay an official cordial visit to the Soviet Union at the end of this month at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The coming visit of the senior Syrian guest represents a new important step along the path of continuing consolidation of relations of fruitful friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It is known that the history of these relations stretches over the years. The important element of these relations goes back to the visits exchanged and the personal relationship of the Soviet and Syrian leaders. These meetings have discussed questions of economic, commercial and military cooperation and urgent questions of contemporary world policy, naturally including the questions connected with the situation in the Middle East.

The mutually beneficial cooperation which is on an equal footing between the Soviet Union with the Syrian Arab Republic becomes especially clear in economic relations. Through Soviet technological help more than 50 projects were and are being built in Syria. They represent the solid foundation of the growing Syrian national economy. We see these projects in the spheres of producing energy, oil extraction, irrigation and railroad transportation. An important place in Soviet-Syrian relations is occupied by cooperation in the military field.

The distinguishing feature of the visit which President Hafiz al-Asad is to pay to Moscow is that it will be taking place at a time when the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces are launching a new assault in the Middle East. For this purpose the enemies of the Arabs are trying to impose a peace on them with the capitulatory conditions of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. During the latest visit of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union in October of last year the two states strongly condemned this course. In the joint statement on the results of the visit the two sides pointed out that separate deals did not bring peace closer but on the contrary made it more remote and complicated the establishment of peace in this region. The unity of both stands vis-a-vis the Middle East question and also vis-a-vis the other international issues are considered a solid foundation for making a success of the development of Soviet-Syrian relations of friendship. The Soviet people express the hope that the coming visit of the Syrian president to the Soviet Union will be another important step on this course.

TASS OUTLINES 'TENTATIVE DRAFT' OF IRANIAN CONSTITUTION

LD201334 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 20, TASS--In Iran, a tentative draft of new constitution of the country was issued. It points out that Iran's state system is an Islamic republic based on the revolutionary culture of Islam.

The 270-member parliament (Majlis of the People's Council) is the supreme body of the republic's legislative power. It shall be elected by universal direct secret ballot for a term of four years. The top official in the state shall be president who shall be elected by universal direct secret ballot for a term of four years. He shall be also the country's supreme commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

A government shall be formed by prime minister, confirmed by president and then must get the parliament's vote of confidence.

The draft constitution proclaims the equality of all the nations of the Islamic republic, freedom of speech and the press, the right to work and education, and equality of all citizens before the law. According to the document, private property shall remain, and its limits shall be defined by law. Private property in industry, agriculture and trade may be nationalised if it is detrimental to public interests.

The draft new constitution bans the creation of foreign military bases in Iran's territory.

CONFERENCE ON ETHIOPIAN STUDIES OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD201600 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jun 19, [as received] TASS--The first all-union conference on Ethiopian studies opened here today under the auspices of the Scientific Council on the Problems of Africa and the Africa Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. It is attended by prominent Soviet Africanists and foreign guests--professors and faculty members of the University of Addis Ababa and other scientific centres of Ethiopia. Professor Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute, delivered a report on historical ties between Ethiopia and Russia, started late in the 17th century. He also characterised the present state of all-round friendly cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. On behalf of the Soviet public the rapporteur expressed support for the gains of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution and refuted the inventions of reactionary imperialist circles concerning the non-existent "Soviet military menace" to Africa. The conference heard papers on present-day progressive transformations in Ethiopia as well as the problems of Ethiopian linguistics, ethnography and art.

TANZANIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CULTURAL TIES WITH USSR

LD191614 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 19, TASS--A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United Republic of Tanzania in 1979-1980 was signed here. In an interview with Soviet newsmen after the signing ceremony, J. Tibakweitira, permanent secretary of the Tanzanian Ministry of National Culture and Youth, expressed the conviction that the successfully developing cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tanzania will serve to further strengthen friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES GUINEAN COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

LD200749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Abdoulaye Toure, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, a telegram of congratulations and best wishes on his appointment to that post. In his reply telegram Abdoulaye Toure expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

GUINEA-BISSAU ENVOY LEAVES MOSCOW 13 JUNE

LD191551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Honorio Gomes da Fonseca, Guinea-Bissau ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 13 June.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD191253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Excerpt] TASS--On 12 June Paulo Teixeira Jorge, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow on a brief friendly visit on his way from Colombo.

SANDINISTS SAY CIA TRIED TO SEND WEAPONS TO NICARAGUA

LD160536 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, June 15, TASS--The Government of Honduras detained and confiscated a plane with weapons and ammunitions, which landed in that country on its way to Nicaragua. The weapons were designed for the support of the punitive troops of Somoza dictator. As General Policarpo Paz Garcia, head of the military junta of Honduras said, his government expressed by this act its neutrality to the events in Nicaragua.

The plane with the weapons was sent to Nicaragua by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, a spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front stressed.

U.S. REPORTED SEEKING REPLACEMENT FOR SOMOZA

LD191327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by R. Tuchnin: "Are They Selecting a Replacement?"]

[Text] Whenever a mortal threat hangs over the dictatorship in Nicaragua the Washington politicians are faced with the same accursed question: "What is to happen to Somoza?" They do not want to sacrifice the tyrant: For many years he has faithfully served his powerful northern neighbor and many million dollars have been spent on reinforcing his military-political regime, and the removal of such an exemplary political vice-regent in Central America could shake the foundations of other loyal dictators.

On the other hand it would also seem dangerous to leave Somoza at the helm of power--the storm of the popular uprising might sweep away not only the ruler himself but also the oligarchical clan which surrounds him. And then it would be hard to put in his dictator's seat "one of their own men" chosen from the complaint generals or bourgeois politicasters.

This agonizing dilemma is now giving Somoza's U.S. guardians no rest. The end of the dictatorship is coming closer under powerful blows from the popular forces. They have to make haste, and to all appearances the United States has begun to sound out the subject of seeking a candidacy for the post of the politically moribund dictator. Thus the insurgent Radio Sandino has reported that, unknown to Somoza, secret meetings have been held in the house of (Dzh. Martin), one of the employees of the U.S. Embassy in Managua, with the participation of Nicaragua's present Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Quintaina. According to reports leaked to the press they discussed Somoza's resignation and his replacement with Quintana.

On 11 June Columbian radio broadcast a statement by the Sandinist National Liberation Front announcing the discovery of a plan to prepare a military coup in Nicaragua--its aim was to impose on the country a puppet regime acting on instructions from U.S. imperialism.

The future will show how events turn out, but so far it can be said that the tyrant's affairs must be going badly if even his masters themselves have secretly begun to select a political double for him.

CUBA'S BLAS ROCA CONFERS WITH KUZNETSOV IN MOSCOW

LD191339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 14 June in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power headed by Blas Roca, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and president of the National Assembly of People's Power.

This visit, V.V. Kuznetsov noted, vividly reflects multifaceted Soviet-Cuban cooperation and demonstrates once again the inviolable fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries. The relations between the two states are developing dynamically and fruitfully in every sphere of life. Interparliamentary contacts play a significant role in consolidating them. We are confident that the Cuban parliamentarians' visit will augment the fine traditions of Soviet-Cuban relations. The stronger the cooperation among the socialist countries, the greater the successes we can achieve both in building communism and socialism and in the international arena.

The Cuban people are proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union, Blas Roca said. The fraternal cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples is based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and on their common interests and aims.

Speaking of the successes of Cuba's working people in fulfilling the First 5-Year Plan which is aimed at creating the material and technical base of socialism, the delegation head declared that close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the extensive utilization of the USSR's experience in communist building have played a great role in this.

During the cordial, friendly conversation a high assessment was made of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy and the importance of initiatives aimed at consolidating detente and insuring peace and the security of the peoples was stressed. In this connection the great importance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's upcoming meeting in Vienna with the President and the conclusion of the strategic arms limitation treaty was specially noted.

A conversation also took place between the delegation members and A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

USSR Departure

LD181639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Cuba led by Blas Roca, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power has departed from the Soviet Union.

It visited the USSR at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. In an interview with TASS, Blas Roca noted that the visit had been very fruitful. In recent days, he said, the attention of the whole world has turned to Vienna where the historic meeting is taking place between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and James Carter.

The signing of the treaty on restricting strategic offensive arms is a very important step along the path of strengthening detente and reducing international tension.

MEDVEDEV DISCUSSES JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM USSR

LD200931 Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 16 Jun 79 p 13 LD

[Livio Zanotti undated interview in Moscow with dissident Soviet historian Roy Medvedev: "SALT Talks Useful, but Few Guarantees"]

[Text] Moscow--PRAVDA has written that the Vienna summit is "a meeting of historical significance." Roy Medvedev has been following it from the two small rooms of his home on the road to Sheremetyevo Airport. He has been listening to the radio and watching television, like so many other Soviets who are wondering what difference all those handshakes will make in their lives. "The importance of the treaty in resolving the disarmament problem is obvious," the television speaker said. "Of course, it is not an agreement that should be rejected," the Soviet historian and dissident commented; "but there is nothing obvious about it, except that it lacks a more technically solid and politically binding guarantee."

[Question] What would that be?

[Answer] Though I am not a specialist, I am sure that the best form of control is direct on-site inspections and not monitoring by satellites and other long-distance electronic apparatus.

[Question] Was it not the Soviets who objected that on-site inspections violate a country's sovereignty?

[Answer] The concept of sovereignty is conventional and changes with time. The essential point is reciprocity: If inspections on the ground, or wherever, are carried out everywhere they would not constitute a problem just for the USSR, but for everyone, and therefore, for nobody. I do not believe one should trust any country too much on the subject of nuclear arsenals.

[Question] This question of trust is a recurrent topic in East-West negotiations--their keystone. What credibility has been created in the country by the regime's latest initiatives on emigration, to which the United States is paying so much attention?

[Answer] Let us say at once that it is wrong to describe them as "concessions," as some people have done. We are in fact witnessing a further persecution of minorities. Of course, it was enough for Edward Kennedy to come to Moscow for a score of Jewish families, which had been awaiting exit visas for years, to be allowed to leave. A few weeks ago five dissidents left prison: Three of them, however--Ginzburg, Vins and Moroz--never said that they wanted to leave. They were expelled without being asked about anything at all, whether they agreed or not....

[Question] Nevertheless, thousands of Jews--German Jews from the Volga area and others--are leaving of their own free will and without the former obstacles.

[Answer] This is true. However, I know many people who would rather stay in prison in the USSR than be expelled. The point is that the right to emigrate is the right which enables you to return to your homeland whenever you want. The Italians, Greeks, Yugoslavs and Spaniards, who have moved abroad to work, have this right just as an example. But not in our country: You leave, if you have permission, and even before you have crossed the border you have been deprived of your citizenship.

[Question] How many people have emigrated in this first 6 months?

[Answer] Some 4,000-5,000 a month, mainly Jews. This is mass emigration. And it is not only the Israeli Government and the American Jewish organizations that are delighted, but also the more conservative Soviet circles. Without striking a single blow themselves, they are witnessing the fulfilment of what was first the tsarist, and later Stalin's plan--the elimination of the Jewish problem, by any means whatever. But for those who remain, still the majority, the future does not look very bright.

[Question] What kind of life does a Soviet Jew lead today?

[Answer] The older ones who have gained a good position in the past are maintaining it. You know as well as I do how many Jews there are in university seats, in scientific laboratories and in the literary and artistic unions. But it is different for the young people. There is an unexpressed but nonetheless effective attitude toward them. The members of the admission boards of the various bodies, offices and institutions say to themselves: "Why should we train personnel for Israel or the United States?" Even without directives from above in many places they reason as follows: "Sooner or later they will want to go to Israel and that will create problems for us. Another candidate would be better." Thus, the Jews are left out. It is a vicious circle. For all of them and for many, many others, SALT II will not change much and neither will the U.S. concession to the USSR of "Most-Favored Nation" status.

STRIKE LEADS TO OUSTER OF AZERBAIJAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

ID210835 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Jun 79 p 8 LD

[Steffan Teste dispatch: "Illegal Bus Affair"]

[Text] Baku, June--In Azerbaijan top local political figures are not safe in their jobs. Since 1971, 19 of the Communist Party's first secretaries out of a total of 61 local rayons have had to leave their posts and be replaced by others. Three of them have been replaced in the last 2 years.

In the little city of Syemakya the party secretary had to leave his job because, according to certain information, he had favored people in the allocation of posts and also allowed those with criminal records to work.

"I do not know where he is employed today," Ferus Mustafayev, the current first secretary, says of his predecessor. Mustafayev is a man with a long list of qualifications behind him within the party.

"My predecessor was certainly a teacher or something similar by profession. Perhaps he is teaching today. I have not met him...."

Mustafayev is not willing to speak about corruption in the republic.

He does not consider the situation any worse than elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Nor does he feel his job is exposed despite the many changes in first secretaryships.

Nevertheless, he must fight for the economy daily. When he took up the job he was given the order to increase returns and improve the 5-year plans in the rayon. It was considered that activities had been previously mismanaged.

Information cannot be easy in a region where the people are accustomed--either via the state or on their own plot--to have access to an abundance of agricultural produce and other goods which can only be obtained with difficulty in, for example, Moscow.

"As long as you have money, Baku is a fine city," a Jewish taxi driver said in reply to a question on what it is like to live in Baku.

"And if you have no money in Baku," which at one time accounted for half the world's oil production, "you think about making it."

At the beginning of the year the state authorities wanted to change the cash payment system on buses to a token system. The bus drivers did not want this. They went on strike.

The bus drivers were accustomed to people putting their money on the counter beside the driver without asking for a ticket for the journey. It is easy to figure out where part of the money went. This opportunity for business activity would have drastically disappeared with the token system planned. Therefore, the bus drivers refused to work.

The local party newspaper sounded the alarm over the matter. The chief editor told the story:

"Several other newspapers took the whole thing up and the republic government adopted measures. The transport minister was removed from his post. The bus drivers received higher wages and the token system was introduced. It was discovered that the ones who kicked up the most noise were those who had been the most dishonest."

"But most of the Baku bus drivers worked in this way. Now they receive higher wages than a factory director and earn more than I do as chief editor of the party newspaper."

ECONOMICAL USE OF FUEL AND ENERGY RESOURCES URGED

LD201525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Cherishing Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] Our motherland's fuel and energy base is unequaled. It is confidently building up its might with every passing year, meeting the national economy's needs. Our mineral resources are rich. But as a rule, the deposits are situated far from the industrial areas and opening them up requires tremendous expenditure. That is why, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, it is necessary to seek to make more economical use of resources in order to avoid an excessive increase in capital investments.

The implementation in the 10th 5-Year Plan period of the measures to improve the fuel and energy balance and to make fuller use of resources will yield more than 160 million tons of ideal fuel in 1980. This will make it possible to insure normal energy supplies for the country and will create the conditions for stable growth in all sectors of industry. But at present, both energy and fuel are continuing to limit the national economy. This had a particular impact during the past hard winter.

The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Providing the National Economy and Population With Fuel, Electricity and Heat in the 1979-1980 Fall-Winter Period" outlines specific measures designed to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's plan targets for the extraction, production and shipment of fuel and also for the constant buildup of fuel, energy and other raw-material resources needed for dynamic development of the country's economy. The resolution stresses with particular force the need to strengthen in every possible way the policy of saving fuel, heat and energy.

A thrifty attitude toward material resources is an important condition of the further development of the economy and on raising the people's prosperity. The practice of economic building provides many cogent examples of the way in which resources ought to be handled. By improving coal extraction techniques and displaying concern for its storage and transportation conditions, the miners of Kermerovskaya Oblast are achieving considerable results in decreasing the expenditure of electricity, coal, gasoline, fuel oil and diesel. Their experience has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Plans for saving heat and electricity are being successfully implemented in enterprises in the capital--the A.I. Likhachev and Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plants, the aluminum alloy plant and "Stankolit". Last year alone, Moscow's working people succeeded in saving more than 300,000 tons of ideal fuel. The experience of Magnitka and the West Siberian metallurgical plant deserves attention--they are persistently improving technological processes, automating production, harmonizing the capacity of electric motors with that of the equipment they power and on this basis reducing raw-material expenditure. The all-union public survey on the efficiency with which resources are used carried out each year by the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the AUCCTU is yielding good results.

At the same time, the unused reserves are also great. There are many large enterprises in the country where a large quantity of electricity and heat is not rationally used because of equipment underloading and idle time. The strict observance of technological processes and of rational load regimes in energy systems has not everywhere become the immutable rule. Housing and municipal services consume much fuel and waste much. But to save just 1 percent of heat at home and at work merely by correctly using the adjustment controls on heating appliances is equivalent to a saving of more than 600,000 tons of coal. [paragraph continues]

It is no accident that the resolution draws the attention of Soviet and economic leaders to the importance of putting heating networks and heating, ventilation and hot-water supply systems in order before the start of the fall-winter period.

The task is to see to it that insuring the strictest policy of thrift becomes the daily concern of all enterprises and all working people. The work of survey commissions, spot-check teams and people's control groups to check the organizational and technical measures aimed at reducing fuel and energy expenditure must be intensified in plants, factories, mines and transportation--among the main consumers of material resources. Strict accounting everywhere of the use of resources and the setting of tough norms for their consumption are needed. Soviet, economic and trade union organizations must head and unremittingly monitor the couse of socialist competition in the campaign for thrift. They must make more effective use of material and moral incentives in achieving high results in seeking additional fuel resources and must make economical use of them, pay more attention to plan discipline and call executants strictly to account for a formalistic attitude toward utilizing fuel and energy resources and their potential for increase. Also, fuel losses in extraction, storage and transportation must be reduced.

To economize in matters large and small and to place a reliable barrier in the way of large and small losses of coal, oil, gas, heat and electricity is an important demand of the day and the duty of every Soviet citizen.

NUCLEAR POWER SEEN CLEANER, SAFER THAN COAL

LD182046 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--The practice of maintenance of atomic power stations in the Soviet Union shows that a far greater harm to the environment is caused by power stations using coal as fuel than by atomic power station. The Novovoronezhsk atomic power station situated in the centre of Russia can be pointed out as an example. The years of its operation confirmed completely its safety. Competent representatives from 80 countries who visited the atomic power station noted unanimously that the overall level of radioactive emission at the station is far below the permissible level.

The similar situation is observed at the Kursk atomic power station. The strict dosimetric control of the premises, the territory, ventilation system, the system for removal and utilization of solid and liquid wastes has been ensured at the station. The radioactive protection service has the latest equipment.

The air basin in the vicinities of atomic power stations is much purer than that in the vicinities of thermal power stations that release into the atmosphere thousands of tons of ash, sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK INTERCITY PHONE--The first telephone line linking Khabarovsk with Valdivostok was commissioned in the Khabarovsk telegraph office on the city's central square 65 years ago. Today at 0000 Moscow time [2100 GMT] an automatic intercity telephone exchange was commissioned here. It will link Khabarovskiy Kray with Vladivostok, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and in the future, Blagoveshchensk. Subscribers must dial 8 to get the city exchange, then 9 to get the automatic intercity exchange, then dial three numbers for the selected city and three more numbers for the party he is calling. In 20-40 seconds a call can be connected. In the future, the number of population centers linked without the assistance of the "05" service will be increased. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 20 JUNE

LD210235 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The first 1 million tons of grain crops have been harvested in Krasnodarskiy Kray. This time the grains were short but their density was normal. For this reason, various harvesting methods have been established. Cutting and threshing are being carried out separately. Direct combining also is being carried out. (1200 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in southern Kazakhstan. Farmers there plan to harvest grain crops over an area of 25 million hectares this year, much more than last year. In Chimkentskaya Oblast, teams are working by the Ipatovskiy method and computers are being used to regulate delivery of grain to elevators. (1750 GMT)

Barley harvesting has been completed in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. The yield from the area of 28,000 hectares is about 15 quintals per hectare. Immediately after reaping, plowing and sowing of fodder crops and vegetables took place.

Haymaking is in progress in Altayskiy. This year about 3.5 million tons of grain, haylage and vitamin-enriched fodder is to be procured for animal farms in the kray. (2050 GMT)

PAPER CRITICIZES LACK OF MACHINE REPAIR BEFORE HARVEST

LD200913 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin report under "Fieldwork Diary" rubric: "Before the Harvest"]

[Text] By the beginning of the second 10 days of June sowing of spring crops on farms in the USFSR had been mainly completed. The machine operators have switched almost everywhere from sowing units to machinery for tending the various crops, and in some parts of Krasnodarskiy Kray and the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR they have switched to grain harvesting combines and windrow harvesters.

The Russian farmers have pledged to reap a good harvest on all fields in the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Under the spring's extremely complex conditions they have coped successfully with the fieldwork. Now they also have to greet and carry out the harvest fully equipped. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Products and Fodder in 1979 and To Carry Out Livestock Wintering Successfully in the Period 1979-1980" orients the crop farmers toward this.

How are the Russian machine operators preparing for the harvesting toil? By the beginning of June, the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported that 288,000 of the 427,000 grain combine harvesters were in a good state of repair. In other words, 130,000 machines are still not ready to go out into the fields. This is considerably more than this time last year. There are no objective reasons justifying the lag in the repair of harvesting equipment. It must be said that recently the material and technical base of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and selkhoztekhnika associations has been markedly strengthened and the collectives of repair workers have been swelled with skilled cadres. But this potential is not being fully used.

A graphic example of this is the state of affairs in the Volga Region. [paragraph continues]

Last year the combine harvester pool's state of readiness by the beginning of June was 60 percent here. This year it is only 56 percent. Of the 91,000 machines 40,000 have still not been mended. And this is in the Volga Region, where the harvest is not far off!

Back at the beginning of this year, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA criticized Ulyanovskaya Oblast for the fact that a sort of tradition has arisen here of putting off combine repairs until the summer. But, as we can see, the criticism has not had any effect although it was deemed correct. The pernicious practice is being repeated: In the oblast now about 3,000 combines--42 percent of the number available--are unrepaired.

Nor is the Central-Chernozem Region hurrying to put harvesting machinery in order. So far, about 19,000 of the 32,470 grain combines have been made ready here. In all, 11 percent fewer machines are ready for work than last year. Belgorodskaya Oblast repair workers, who, incidentally, acted as the initiators of the all-Russian competition for the prompt and good-quality preparation of equipment for fieldwork last year, have also not been equal to the occasion. The Belgorodskaya Oblast workers' combine pool is in a state of readiness that is 11 percent lower than last year. A totally unjustified step backward.

The associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are also unevenly fulfilling the targets and socialist pledges adopted jointly with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plan for the repair of harvesting machinery established for the fourth quarter of last year and the current 6-month period has been only 54 percent fulfilled by the selkhoztekhnika workers. On a large number of farms in the Mordovskaya ASSR the repair base does not meet modern requirements. For this reason, they turned to help to the selkhoztekhnika. Under the contract 1,300 grain harvesting combines should have been repaired in its subdivisions. But only...153 machines emerged from the shops. Surely this is not help?

The quite frequent cases of poor quality repair of harvesting machinery are also alarming. A check carried out by the inspection services of the RSFSR gosseltekhnadzor [State Inspectorate for the Inspection of the Technical Status of the Machine and Tractor Fleet of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture]. It was revealed that in Kurganskaya Oblast out of 523 grain combines inspected serious defects were discovered in 115. Many combines in Bashkiria have been repaired in a "slapdash" way in the selkhoztekhnika shops: Of the 76 combines which were checked, 25 had flaws. Who can guarantee that everything had been done properly in the unchecked machines? No one in Bashkiria gives such a guarantee.

Incidentally, about this guarantee. The RSFSR farms now have over 5,000 unrepaired grain combines taken in for service under guarantee by the plants which produced them. We are talking mainly about Niva and Kolos machines from the conveyor belts of the Rostov and Taganrog enterprises. Truly a guarantee without a guarantee!

Investigation of the winter and spring grain crops has shown that as a result of the extremely unfavorable weather conditions they are undersized over a considerable area. And, as is well known, harvesting of this grain is no easy matter. That means that in preparing for the harvest we must not only put the combines and windrow harvesters in good order but also equip them in good time with attachments for low-level cutting and harvesting chaff and other crop residues.

Even now we must think out in detail the organization of harvesting work in order to introduce advanced working methods still more extensively. The experience of the crop farmers of Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, and their numerous followers confirms how effective the practice of using mechanized harvesting and transportation detachments and complexes is. Calculations show that there is an opportunity for creating over 64,000 such detachments this year. This is considerably more than last year. This organization of harvesting work will make it possible to bring in the harvest rapidly and without losses.

RESOLUTION ISSUED ON DEVELOPMENT OF NON-CHERNOZEM CADRES

LD201235 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the OPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures for Securing Cadres in Agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone."

With the aim of securing cadres in agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone to insure the implementation of the comprehensive program for the further development of agricultural production in this zone, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclaimation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Tsentrosoyjz, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Minister of Construction, the USSR Minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and party soviet and agricultural organs in the oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone to adopt additional measures to intensify construction and insure the implementation of plans for the commissioning of residential blocks, preschool establishments, clubs, highways, and other projects in the countryside connected with the improvement of the socioeconomic living conditions of the rural population and also to elaborate and implement measures aimed at creating conditions for the year-round employment of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members.

Particular attention is to be paid to the improvement of the organization, norm fixing and labor remuneration at the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and land-reclamation organizations, to the widespread introduction of the comprehensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes in arable farming and livestock raising, to the implementation of other measures directed toward the improvement of labor conditions in agriculture and also to raising the standard of rural inhabitants' culture, and their consumer, trade, transport and medical services. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged USSR Gosstroy and the RSFSR Council of Ministers to insure the elaboration in 1979-1980 of standard plans for well-appointed rural apartment blocks of the farm-center type [usadebnogo tipa], with outbuildings for domestic livestock, poultry and personal means of transport. Also, plans are to be elaborated for sectional houses, stores, canteens and other public buildings of panel and modular designs with a view to using the capacities of large panel housing construction enterprises, and of the construction ministries and departments for the production of parts for such structures.

Aiming for the broader utilization of the capacities of construction industry enterprises for residential and cultural and consumer services construction in rural areas, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are ordered to insure that in 1980-1983 complete apartment blocks, especially those of the farm-center type, and also public buildings necessary for the comprehensive building of rural settlements, are put into production at large-panel housing construction enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are authorized to channel into the construction of apartment blocks, municipal services, cultural and health service projects, sports establishment schools and preschool establishments in rural areas of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone capital investment amounting to up to 5 percent of the total construction and installation work envisaged for them for the construction of projects of a production designation, without reducing the targets for commissioning production capacities and fixed capital.

It has been established that outlays connected with the resettlement of citizens from small-scale population centers located on non-drained lands in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone to kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements are imbursed from state capital investments earmarked for the development of agriculture.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are ordered to adopt measures to eliminate the lag which has been allowed to occur in the construction of rural vocational and technical schools in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and to insure the fulfillment of targets for their commissioning in 1979-1980.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it essential to extend the procedure and conditions for the payment of sums in addition to the basic wages depending upon the period of uninterrupted work on a given farm, which are currently in force in a number of regions of the country, to all permanent workers on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises located in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers is granted the right to introduce on the sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone labor remunerations for workers employed in harvesting agricultural crops, according to labor remuneration rates established for corresponding categories of workers employed in harvesting on sovkhozes in the virgin-land regions. Moreover, labor remuneration rates for tractor drivers and machine operators employed in fodder and fiber-flax procurement are established at the levels envisaged for tractor drivers and machine operators engaged in grain crop harvesting.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers is also granted the right to establish by arrangement with USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance and USSR Gosbank, rates for lump sum monetary grants to families moving to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. This is to be differentiated according to the particular oblasts and autonomous republics of this zone.

It has been established that the wages of workers in land reclamation organizations of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone who are sent to study the profession of machine operator in rural vocational and technical schools will be preserved in line with schedule wage rates.

It is envisaged that workers coming to take up permanent employment in rural areas of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone using a Komsomol travel warrant or in response to public appeals will be given a non-repayable lump sum of money, and leading production workers who have worked here for at least 2 years will be granted benefits upon entering higher or secondary specialized educational establishments.

The RSFSR Coundil of Ministers is instructed to devise and implement measures to provide apartments-with heating and lighting included-to all young agricultural and water resources specialists taking up permanent employment in accordance with their particular specialist skills on Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and interfarm enterprises (organizations) producing agricultural produce and at organizations responsible for the utilization of water resources, at no cost for the first 3 years of work.

Kolkhozes in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone are advised to apply the benefits and material incentives which this resolution establishes for the workers of sovkhozes and other states agricultural enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the ministries and departments, party, soviet and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone will take all steps to provide kolkhozes, sovkhozes, water resources organizations, and enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, with cadres of workers and specialists in order to implement the programs for the comprehensive development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zones.

REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-SOYUZ FLIGHT CONTINUES

Cosmonauts' Physical Condition

LD181540 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 18, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are busy today with medical tests which are carried out regularly with a view to checking and forecasting the state of the crewmen's health during a long orbital flight.

In the morning the cosmonauts weighed themselves and then with the help of a registering apparatus checked the condition of their blood circulation when doing dosed [as received] physical exercises on the veloergometer. They also checked the bioelectric activity of the heart and parametres of external respiration.

In their program for this afternoon is an experiment for the study of materials in space in order to obtain germanium, semiconductor material, in the conditions of weightlessness.

The past two days were devoted to active rest. The cosmonauts did physical exercises, made visual observations of the earth's surface and relaxed. During two-way television communication sessions on Sunday Vladmir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin met their families.

The onboard systems and scientific instruments of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Details of Docking Maneuvers

LD151822 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The change of transport space vehicles for the crew who work on board the station Salyut-6 has been successfully completed. There has not been such a busy week in orbit in the course of the work of three main expeditions. Four spacecraft interacted in accordance with the program calculated to the second.

The Soyuz-32 spaceship which had lofted Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin into orbit has functioned for three and a half months. The Soyuz-34 spaceship with an improved propulsion unit was sent to replace it. For three days the orbital complex looked like huge dumbbells: The Salyut-6 was in between the two Soyuz spaceships, the old and the new ones. The cosmonauts put scientific materials into the first one. Parcels brought from the earth by the Soyuz-34 were transferred to their space home.

On Thursday the spacecraft manoeurvering ended with a precision operation. The Soyuz-34 moved away from the cargo docking unit. The Salyut-6 station at the time slowly made a 18-degree turn about its longitudinal axis, and the ferry spacecraft moored alongside the docking port number one--the prescribed docking space. For the cosmonauts the work lasted not minutes but hours.

Any undocking and docking is a strenuous work connected with the checking of many communications and systems.

After the next orbit, Lyakhov and Ryumin opened the hatch of the spaceship and wiped sweat off their faces (they worked in space suits) and shook hands. The expedition on board the Salyut-6 station is going on.

SPACE MEDICINE SPECIALIST DISCUSSES WEIGHTLESSNESS EXPERIMENT

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[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--The current Soviet-U.S. experiment in the USSR on earth-based simulation of physiological effects of weightlessness will help to solve a number of important problems of medical support of space flights, Nikolay Gurovskiy, a specialist in the field of space medicine, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The aim of the experiment, he emphasized, is to work out a united viewpoint on whether the supposed model of weightlessness corresponds to the true state in a real space flight. The experiment is being conducted in accordance with identical procedures first in the Soviet Union and then in the United States of America. U.S. specialists attended the experiment at the Moscow Institute of Medico-Biological Problems. The participants in the experiment on earth-based simulation of the effects of weightlessness--ten men--volunteers aged from 30 to 40 years--have been living in special conditions for five weeks. Within the period medical specialists examine various systems of the organism. The experiment has been divided into three periods. First a two-weeks control one, then a seven-day period of hypokinesia (diminution of motor activity) and, finally, a two-week recuperative period. The same experiment is to be held in the USA in July and August. It will be attended by Soviet specialists. The experiment is being performed within the framework of the agreement between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA) on cooperation in space research and peaceful uses of outer space. Nikolay Gurovskiy recalled that a series of experiments to simulate physiological effects of weightlessness have been conducted in the USSR. They helped to better understand the mechanism of this phenomenon. Similar experiments have been carried out in the USA as well.

DESIGNER VIEWS EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS IN SOVIET AERONAUTICS

LD191223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[M. Brodin interview with aircraft designer Prof S.M. Yeger: "The Wings of the Third Millennium"]

[Text] What will civil aviation be like in the last decades of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st? What key problems are being solved in this sphere by world science and practice?

This problem was the topic of the conversation with Prof S.M. Yeger.

Sergey Mikhaylovich Yeger is a Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of a Lenin Prize and two USSR State Prizes, RSFSR honored figure of science and technology, chief designer and head of the Moscow Aviation Institute's Aircraft Design and Planning Department.

[Question] Sergey Mikhaylovich, as a designer who has participated in the creation of modern aircraft, are you sad when they are replaced by new ones?

[Answer] Yes and no. I am sad, of course. But at the same time it is gratifying to see your work as the prelude to something better and, consequently, more useful to people. And to console myself I say that the scientists working in the sphere of aviation and cosmonautics are, in this sense, in a better situation than the representatives of many other spheres of science. Indeed, comparatively little time has elapsed since N.Ye. Zhukovskiy and K.E. Tsiolkovskiy developed their ideas. Yet look at the colossal successes in aviation and space theory and practice.

[Question] This raises several questions right away. Will we see the mass operation of supersonic passenger aircraft on many air routes in the present century or at the beginning of the next? Will we see aircraft which do not pollute the atmosphere with gases? And finally, will we see airports which do not stretch for tens of kilometers and do not sound like artillery ranges, but which are compact and with an irreproachable standard of service and airports where it is not the passengers who wait for the aircraft but the other way around? Supersonic, all-weather, quiet and safe aircraft--that is the dream of millions of passengers.

[Answer] Generally speaking, it is a risky business to predict what is going to happen 20 years in the future in the era of the scientific and technical revolution. However, in the civil aviation sphere there are two factors which make this task easier.

Number one. The specialists of the UN International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) have calculated to a sufficient degree of accuracy the worldwide volume of passenger traffic expected in the year 2000. It will triple or quadruple. We also know the approximate number of main-route passenger aircraft with gas-turbine engines. There will be 11,000-12,000 in the year 2000 compared with 6,000 in 1980. The slightly smaller increase in the number of aircraft compared with the volume of traffic is explained by the increase in the number of wide-bodied aircraft like the Boeing-747 (up to 25 percent of the total number) and the increase in the coefficient of seats occupied by fare-paying passengers from 0.45-0.5 to 0.6-0.65.

Number two. The life of a modern aircraft is 15-20 years. Consequently, the aircraft currently being developed will be operating at the end of the century.

[Question] So in practice it emerges that the present civil aviation aircraft and ground installations will remain in operation unchanged until the year 2000?

[Answer] Not so. In the next few years new Soviet aircraft will go into series production and begin operating. For example, the IL-86--the first Soviet airbus. It will carry 350 passengers at a cruising speed of 950 km per hour. The 120-seater YAK-42 will be used for short hauls. And the agricultural and medical air service will get the new M-15 jet aircraft created by Soviet and Polish designers. Those who are involved in aviation science and practice will work hard to improve subsonic and supersonic aircraft and maybe create new types of aircraft, space-aircraft [vozdushno-kosmicheskiye korabli], and will struggle against atmospheric pollution and noise. And of course, as always, concern for flight safety is paramount in Soviet aircraft construction.

[Question] As is known, in late 1975 the Soviet TU-144 and in early 1976 the Anglo-French Concorde began commercial flights thus opening up the era of supersonic civil aviation. How are things in this sphere?

[Answer] The creators of the TU-144 and Concorde have to find a way not only through a number of operational and purely technical difficulties but also, unfortunately, through the skeptical attitude toward and distrust of this type of flying machine. However, the appearance of this type of aircraft is an irreversible process and by the end of the 20th century second-generation supersonic passenger aircraft will be in the air. This means that in the next few years intensive work will be launched on the creation of the successors to the TU-144 and Concorde. They will fly at 2,500 km per hour. They will be large aircraft with a range of up to 8,000 km.

Engineering and scientific thought, however, cannot stop at that speed. Therefore, it is not out of the question that in the next two decades we will see experimental aircraft which will fly at 4-5 times the speed of sound and hypersonic aircraft which will fly at mach 6-8! Finally, there will be the space-aircraft. This craft will be launched from earth with the help of powerful rockets. It will then go into earth orbit and carry out the requisite maneuvers in space before returning to earth.

The aircraft of the future also include ones with completely new wing geometry.

[Question] Is the growing energy crisis not a threat to the development of aviation?

[Answer] Yes it is. The neadly 100-year development of aviation has been a story of increasing engine power. Whereas the aircraft engines of the first half of the 20th century developed 20 kilowatts per passenger, the modern supersonic liners develop 80-100 kilowatts. And at the same time, according to experts' assessments, by the year 2000 world oil stocks will be halved and in some countries, including the United States, totally exhausted. In the past 5 years the prices of petroleum products on the world market have quadrupled. As a result, operating costs have risen from 30-35 to 65-70 percent of overall costs. The operation of certain types of aircraft has become unprofitable.

[Question] This means that the fuel problem has now become the main problem both in terms of the prospects of the development of aviation as a whole and in terms of the prospects of aircraft construction in particular. What is the solution?

[Answer] There is more than one. The first is to create aircraft engines which make it possible to considerably reduce the consumption of hydrocarbon fuel (kerosene) obtained from oil. This is a perfectly realistic idea. Modern research shows that by improving aerodynamics, employing new construction materials, utilizing the optimal principles for the selection of control layouts and systems and improving propulsion systems it will be possible virtually to halve fuel consumption during the next 10 years.

Engines will also be improved by reducing their dimensions on the basis of increasing their relative thrust: making them more economical by reducing relative fuel consumption.

Another way is to switch to new types of fuel. Some Soviet and foreign specialists believe that it is necessary to set about creating synthetic kerosene obtained from coal and shale. Mixed with natural kerosene it will have qualities similar to present jet-engine fuel. This fuel will not require great changes in storage facilities and handling and will be perfectly suitable for use in conventional aircraft. It must be borne in mind, however, that reserves of coal and shale (not to mention oil) are not limitless. Therefore, the search for new types of fuel continues. The task is to create types of fuel which will permit the simultaneous solution of economic and technical problems and also contribute to environmental conservation. Present-day fuel gives off many toxic substances.

[Question] Presumably, aviation science will nobly share its achievements in this sphere with other representatives of the "smoke-producing" sectors, chiefly with the motor-vehicle builders and river and marine shipbuilders.

[Answer] If we can outstrip them. They are not sitting twiddling their thumbs either.

[Question] And then, of course, the world will be able to breathe a sigh of relief?

[Answer] Obviously, yes.

[Question] But according to what you say, this will not be before the end of the century. What happens in the meantime?

[Answer] In the meantime, scientists in all the industrially developed countries working in the engine building sphere will continue to improve internal combustion engines and develop effective devices and attachments to neutralize the harmful substances contained in exhaust gases. And it can be said with legitimate pride that we in the Soviet Union have already achieved indisputably significant successes in restoring the healthy basis of the atmosphere.

[Question] What about noise?

[Answer] This is an extremely serious matter. The public all over the world is concerned about increasing decibels. Near Los Angeles International Airport, for example, 2,800 buildings have had to be demolished because of the roar and whine of jet aircraft. People living in the vicinity of the airport are suffering from nervous disorders. Schools in the vicinity are being forced to close because of the continuous noise. A recent ICAO assembly noted that the noise made by most aircraft exceeds international standards. Nevertheless, it is expected that in 1980 the ICAO Council will change the norms by reducing sound pressure by 30 percent. What is the state of affairs in our country? Although many Soviet aircraft--the TU-154, IL-62m, Il-86, YAK-42 and some others--fall within ICAO limits we still have a lot to do in this sphere. The engines, air intakes and the actual airframe are the chief source of noise. Work on "calming" the first two is proceeding successfully. By 1985 it is possible that we shall have substantially reduced noise caused by engines and air intakes. As for airframe noise, we can expect only a slight limitation by this date.

[Question] Isn't there a paradox here? What you might call the least "animate" part of the aircraft makes the most noise?

[Answer] It is not noisier than the other parts but perhaps it is the hardest to eradicate. I will illustrate this by an example. Of the birds inhabiting the central area of our country the swift [strizh] has the best aerodynamic qualities. But even it is audible in free, soaring flight. The noise of the airframe cannot be eliminated, it can only be offset. There has already been an amount of original work in this sphere. Work has been done, for example, by I.A. Ostryakov, well-known inventor and head of the laboratory for physical and technological problems. The basic principle is as follows. The recorded noise of the airframe undergoes a 180-degree phase displacement and is fed into dynamic loudspeakers. They are switched on in flight and produce a neutralizing noise. As yet, this is only a scientific and technical idea and understandably, as such, is yet to be tested in practice.

[Question] And what about airports? Are they not "breeding" at a menacing rate on our planet?

[Answer] The aircraft pool is growing rapidly and speeds are increasing. Airports are increasing numerically and in size in proportion to this. Virtually all of them occupy former agricultural land. How can this be avoided? I have already said that in the Soviet Union and abroad intensive research is being done to develop methods of increasing lift which will make it possible to create short take-off and landing aircraft. Another way to do it is to create civil aircraft that can take off and land vertically (the solution of the non-airport basing problem). This will mean that airports will not need runways many kilometers long but small concrete areas and it will mean the end of airports as we know them. Finally, greater use could be made of helicopters as passenger transport. But for this to happen they must catch up with airplanes in speed terms at least in the subsonic sphere, and they must also be improved from the vibration viewpoint and especially from the viewpoint of economic characteristics. These tasks are expected to be solved in the next 10 years.

[Question] So, there will soon be new types of aircraft and a sharp increase in aircraft speed. Might this not have an adverse effect on flight safety? This is one of the most important questions as far as passengers are concerned. I have noticed that at the moment of landing people's faces change, assuming a tense, fixed expression.

[Answer] Your observations are well-founded. But, if taken as a whole and generalized, you are wrong. Since prehistoric times man has reached for the sky. That is how it all began, as a matter of fact... As for the question whether new aviation technology has an adverse effect on flight safety--on the contrary, safety is increasing.

During approach and landing it is very difficult to correct a pilot's error 10 or even 100 meters from the ground. Therefore, the main task connected with improving safety is to automate approach and landing. What has been achieved in this sphere? Special instruments have been created and installed on the TU-154 and IL-62m which permit an automatic approach to within 30 meters of the ground. Work is currently being done on this final 30 meters.

Late last year the Soviet scientist I. Berezhnoy completed the development of a new laser beam landing system for use in band visibility or at night. The five powerful red beams are visible at a distance of 20 km. Three of them indicate the longitudinal boundary and center line of the runway and two mark the glide path. The new system is patented in 16 countries, including the United States, Britain, the FRG and Italy.

Intensive work is being done on another problem--the use of multiple reserve hydraulic, electrical and other very important systems and also the load-bearing elements of the structure. This means that if, for example, one hydraulic system fails during flight, a reserve one will be brought in immediately to replace it. The TU-154 is already flying with three hydraulic systems and the IL-86 with four.

Multiple reserve systems will be fully automated in the near future and this will make aircraft the safest form of transport by the beginning of the 21st century.

[Question] Sergey Mikhaylovich, the enumerated problems, which are to be solved by the year 2000, make up an immense complex for the development of Soviet aviation.

[Answer] Not so long ago the solution of these problems would have taken much more time. But we are living in the era of the scientific and technical revolution and our scientists, engineers, technicians and workers are equipped with profound knowledge and advanced modern equipment. This means we are capable of carrying out the most complex tasks presented by life.